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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 286 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

"AUSSIES" PILE UP TALL SCORE

Innings Declared Closed At 468 For 8

BRYANT CHEERED WHEN HE REACHED HIS 150

Bombay Makes 102 For 4 At Close Of Day's Play

Australians (1st Innings) *468 for 8 wkts (declared)*
Bombay Team *102 for 4 wkts.*

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Continuing their innings on Sunday morning, the "Aussies" carried their overnight score to 468 for 8 wickets (Bryant contributing 155) and declared at lunch interval.

Hindlekar and Kadri opened the account for the Bombay Team and at Tea interval the score board showed 66 for 1 wicket Hindlekar out for 32, hitting six boundaries in fine style.

But this opening promise was followed by almost a collapse, 3 wickets falling within 45 minutes for the addition of 30 runs.

Kadri played stolid innings for his 41 before he fell victim to one of Mair's wily deliveries.

The score stood at 102 for 4, when stumps were drawn for the day.

RIVAL TEAMS

AUSTRALIANS	BOMBAY
J. RYDER (Capt.)	L. P. JAI (Capt.)
T. LEATHER	R. J. D. JAMSHEDJI
H. L. HENDRY	H. N. CONTRACTOR
O. WENDELL BILL	D. D. HINDLEKAR
J. L. ELLIS	S. M. KADRI
R. O. MORRISBY	R. G. HOPKINS
H. ALEXANDER	D. S. TALPADE
F. BRYANT	G. RICHARDS
L. NAGEL	R. R. WADKER
H. S. LOVE	A. BAPORIA
F. MAIR	D. R. HAVEWALLA.

UMPIRES: Mr. Vali Ahmed & Mr. D. K. Naik.

Having amassed the respectable total of 337 for 5 wickets the Australians decided to carry on till lunch time.

When giant Nagel and Bryant the overnight batsmen walked to the wickets, the crowd expected fireworks, but Richards rooted Nagel's stumps with his fourth ball much to the delight of the huge crowd present (338-6-21).

Mair, the googly expert joined Bryant, the score reaching 340 off a single. Richards, who is the idol of the Bombay crowds bagged his second victim in Mair with a ball which nipped sharply from the off (340-7-1). The stocky figure of Ellis walked to the crease and the Australian wicketkeeper broke his duck off Talpade, runs coming in singles only against good length bowling.

JAI'S POOR FIELDING.

Jai gave Wadker charge of the attack in place of Talpade and the score board showed 350 after 24 minutes play. The poor fielding of Jai was responsible for some mild barracking. After the total had reached 360 and play had been in progress only half an hour the water jugs were brought out to quench mighty thirsts. Jamshedji relieved Richards who had borne the brunt of the attack with success. Bryant, the West Australian by dint of patient play raised his total to 142 and never seemed likely to get out. At 387 Havewalla relieved Wadker, and Ellis hooked the Parsi left-hander to the leg boundary in fine style.

BRYANT'S 150.

When Bryant had reached his 150 the crowd gave him a great ovation. Off a rising ball Bryant steered Havewalla through gully with a perfectly timed shot which travelled to the boundary. When the fourth century was signalled the crowd and Bombay players joined in the chorus of approval. Bryant skied Havewalla to the Gymkhana screen and Wadker brought off a fine catch which ended a brilliant innings (400-8-155).

The West Australian's play was characterised by some crisp drives past cover and on and, the outstanding feature the fact that he gave no chances during his long stay at the wickets.

Leather joined Ellis and the crowd was eager to see him open his shoulder but the first one was rather shaky off Havewalla which gave him a single. He clouted a full toss of Havewalla to the boundary past mid-on and crossed over to face Richards who took charge of the new ball. Richards very nearly bagged Leather's wicket with his first ball which missed the off stump by a hair's breath.

Havewalla was sending them down faster to Ellis and he got away one through long on for 2 when 410 was signalled. Hindlekar was very active behind the stumps and repeatedly kept knocking off the stumps when the batsmen were standing stock still within the crease.

Richards made a confident appeal for l.b.w against Ellis but Umpire Wali Ahmed disallowed it. Play was inclined to be tedious despite the fact that the score board showed 410 and a little enterprise was badly needed at this stage. The good natured Indian crowd however do not indulge in barracking when it does not get full value for its money Ellis put Richards away to leg and Leather cut the same bowler through the slips in fine style. Jamshedji stopped a hard one from Leather with his skin and then nursed his leg much to the amusement of the onlookers. With a four off Richards, Leather raised the Australian total to 430. Ellis who was glancing the Gas Company bowler to leg repeatedly, had also settled down, collecting 43.

MONOTONY RELIEVED.

Leather was more enterprising and knocked Richards for 4 past Jai at long-on sending up 440. Ellis scored freely off Wadker and

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 4.)

ETHIOPIAN SUCCESS

Abyssinia's Mystery Warrior Enters Italian Somaliland

HARAR, Dec. 1.

It is reported that the Ethiopians have taken Amara near the Sultanate of Obbia in the Italian Somaliland.

Battle is stated to be proceeding in the vicinity of Webbe Shibeli between Italians and Ethiopians commanded by Ras Desta.—Reuter.

WANG-CHING-WEI RESIGNS

SHANGHAI, Dec. 1.

Wang Ching Wei, Premier and Foreign Minister, who was shot by a Chinese journalist last month, has resigned both offices on grounds of ill-health. He is recovering but had a second operation on Friday to remove the bullet.—Reuter.

GENERAL AMNESTY DECREE

ATHENS, Dec. 1.

The general amnesty decree is being issued to-night. Persons affected will be immediately set at liberty and confiscated property will be restored except where illegally acquired.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF VENIZELOS

PARIS, December 1.

It is learned that M. Venizelos will not return to Greece until after general elections. He will then go to Crete but whether or not he will then be prepared to enter politics, is open to question.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ETHIOPIANS GOING STRONG

LONDON, December 1.

Sidelights are thrown on conditions in the Southern Front in Ethiopia by Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Telegraphing from somewhere south of Jijiga he says:

"Big supplies of war materials are now reaching Ras Nasibu's forces. Italians rained thousands of pounds worth of bombs on Daggahbur practically without any result. Many bombs which were huge missiles weighing hundred pounds failed to explode, and since two planes were shot down on Webbe Shibeli, Italian airmen no longer fly below 3000 feet, so they find it difficult to hit their targets. The health of the Ethiopian forces is excellent.

Hospitals are three-quarters empty. There is no danger of foodshortage. There is plenty of dried corn on which troops mainly subsist. Ammunition is also plentiful.—Reuter.

THREAT OF CRISIS IN N. CHINA

PEIPING, Dec. 1.

A crisis in the affairs of North China is expected to develop at any moment after the arrival here to-morrow from Nanking of General Hoyingchin to make what is generally regarded as the last attempt of Nanking to rally North China officials to resist the autonomy movement, in which connection, Nanking's Commander-in-Chief in North China has sent to Nanking a telegram regarded as inspired by the demands of the Japanese Major General Doihara stating that provinces of Hopei and Chahar and cities of Peking and Tientsin will form an "autonomous state" as soon as possible. Evidencing intention to reinforce the garrison in North China, Japanese Military authorities have requested the Chinese railway authorities to provide immediately five locomotives to transport troops from Shanhaikwan.—Reuter.

NAIDU WILL PLAY IN MATCH AGAINST AUSSIES

Demonstration Suspended But Dissatisfaction Still Continues

"Chronicle Special"

"I shall be delighted to play in the Match" said Major C. K. Nayudu to a representative of the "Chronicle" when asked whether he would be playing in the All-India Eleven against the Australians.

This statement would be welcomed by thousands of Cricket Fans who have been eagerly awaiting Major Nayudu's decision, in view of the uncertainty arising out of the Press controversy.

For the past two days, while witnessing the Match against the Australians, everyone young and old, had been approaching the Major with the question "Major Nayudu, are you not playing?" "Please will you not play?", to

all of which he had been replying "I have not yet thought about it".

On Sunday evening, our representative met the Major in his room at the Taj and inquired of him about his brother's and wife's health.

He was just then holding a telegram received from Indore, stating that his wife was better. He also stated that C. S. Nayudu had improved a great deal, though he was not in a fit condition to get up as yet.

"Now that your worries have been lessened, are you in a position to give any thought to the forthcoming All-India Match against the Australians?" asked our representative.

Major Nayudu nodded and said "I will be delighted to play in that Match, and I am very keenly looking forward to some very interesting Cricket."

It is understood that Lt. Navle has been invited to play in place of Bahadur Kapadia who is unwell. It is further stated that Amarsingh will not be able to come to the match, as he has not yet completely recovered from his recent illness. C. S. Nayudu will not be able to play. Hence there will be three changes in the All-India Team which was officially announced a few days ago.

The following will, in all probability form the All India Eleven against the "Aussies":

YUVRAJ OF PATIALA (Captain)
MAJOR C. K. NAYUDU
CAPT. WAZIR ALI
MD. NISSAR
MUBARAK ALI
MUSHTAQ ALI
MERCHANT
AMARNATH
LT. NAVLE
PALIA
LALL SINGH.

In view of the fact that His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal had been informed of the situation in Bombay cricket circles, and in view of the latest changes in the All-India XI which will play against the Patiala's Australian XI, on Saturday, it is understood, the proposed protest meeting had been given up for the time being.

The public dissatisfaction still continues, however, and hope is expressed that wise counsels may prevail in the end and C. K. Nayudu will replace the Yuvaraja as captain, thus putting forth the best team available, in the field.

DHUBRI ROCKED BY TREMORS

Victoria Marble Statue And Number Of Buildings Cracked

CALCUTTA, Dec 1.

Two earthquake shocks of very great intensity were felt at Dhubri in Assam last night accompanied by rumbling sounds.

The marble statue of Queen Victoria and a number of buildings cracked.

The panic-stricken inhabitants rushed out from their houses.

No deaths are reported.—A. P.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO RAJEN BABU

Congress President Pleads For Cottage Industries

CALICUT, Dec. 1.

The Congress President was accorded a rousing reception on his arrival here to-day, after completing his Andhra tour. He drove through decorated streets to the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition grounds.

A fervent appeal to support cottage industries was made by Babu Rajendra Prasad opening the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition to-day. Unemployment in the country was so vast, he said,

MUSSOLINI'S LIFE STORY

See Page 16

that even Government with all its resources dared not take a census. The country must fall back to cottage industries. No amount of mechanised labour could displace human labour. He instanced the small 'takli' which produced finest count of yarn and yet was not produced by machine.

In the evening the Municipal Council and the Bar Association presented addresses to the Congress President who commenced his Kerala tour to-day.—A.P.

LEAGUE SECRETARY INVITED FOR NAVAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Now that the scene has been set for the Naval Conference on December 9, formal invitation has been sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to attend with the League Observers as at the London Conference of 1930.

The British Delegation will be Sir S. Hoare and Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell assisted by Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, Sir Warren Fisher, Mr. R. L. Craigie and Vice-Admiral N. M. James.—Reuter.

Mrs. Naidu Operated Upon

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Nov. 30.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who is here at present underwent an operation on nasal bone yesterday.

She is reported to be progressing favourably.—A. P.

Situation Takes Ugly Turn In Lahore

LOOTING, ASSAULTS AND MURDERS

Ban On Swords And Lathis; Curfew Order Promulgated

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

Serious rioting has broken out in the city, following this morning's incidents.

So far, about 25 persons have been admitted into the hospital.

The Military was called out from the Kotwali and is patrolling the city.

The trouble starting from Bhati Gate spread out to Shalmi Gate and batches of Muslims and Sikhs carrying swords and sticks are moving about in a menacing manner.

Curfew Order Promulgated

Curfew order has been promulgated restraining movements of people from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m.

A warning has been issued to the public to the effect that any one found taking part in rioting is liable to be shot down without warning by the police or the military.

BAN ON SWORDS AND LATHIS

Looting, Assaults And Murders In Lahore

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

Stray assaults and murders continue and are reported from all parts of the city.

One Muslim and two Sikhs have so far been murdered outright, the first at Misrisha, the second on the Grand Road and the third at Shalmi Gate.

So far, 25 persons have been injured and admitted into hospital.

A warning has been issued to the public to the effect that anyone found taking part in rioting is liable to be shot down without warning by the police or military.

Orders have also been issued prohibiting carrying of swords and lathis.

It is reported that three Hindu shops were looted in the city.

There is complete stoppage of normal activities in the city.—A.P.

CURFEW ORDER PROMULGATED

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

Curfew order has been promulgated restraining movements of people from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m.

Lorries and motor cars passing through the city are being attacked, while panic-stricken citizens are seeking shelter inside their homes.

Military is patrolling the city, pulling away sticks, swords and other weapons from the hands of the mob who are collecting in the vicinity of the mosque and the Gurdwara.

Trouble which has been brewing since the last evening's incident broke out this morning over an alleged altercation between a Sikh up-country Jatha and Muslim crowd near Bathi Bazar which led to a clash, which, however, was nipped in the bud by the prompt action of the police.

News of the clash, however, spread in the city which was thrown into considerable excitement, and Sikhs and Muslims armed with sticks and swords came out and started indiscriminate attacks on passers-by.

The police accompanied about noon a Sikh Jatha marching towards Dera Sahib, but in the vicinity of Badshahi mosque, the Jatha came into clash with a Muslim crowd, compelling the police officer to fire two shots to disperse the combatants. None was injured by the firing.

Stray assaults are continuing.

The entire police force under supervision of European and Indian officers is making herculean efforts to restore peace.—A.P.

POLICE AND MILITARY BUSY

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

Lahore continued this morning to be in throes of communal excitement, following last evening's incidents, and stray assaults and clashes between Sikhs and Muslims were being reported. Inside the Bathi Gate in the vicinity of a Gurdwara adjacent to a mosque, a large number of Sikhs and Muslims clashed resulting in minor injuries to four.

Either communities allege that the other threw stones on them. This incident caused considerable excitement and hundreds assembled. The police rushed to the spot and averted further trouble.

Shortly afterwards, a Sikh was assaulted, and stabbed in the same locality and was removed to hospital in a precarious condition. Panic is prevailing in the city and shops are closing.

Police pickets are posted at danger spots, while the armed police is patrolling the City and military continues to be at the Kotwali.—A.P.

LATEST FROM LAHORE

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

The Punjab Government have sent a telegram to the Government of India stating that the situation is under control.

Sporadic assaults continue. Deaths so far reported are only 3, but the number of injured is considerable and is not known accurately.

An earlier message stated that 20 lorries carrying 300 more of the Indian troops of the 14th Punjab Regiment were drafted to the city from the Cantonment to assist 200 troops already in the town. Extra police have also been drafted from other places.

There was a case of arson this morning when a shop situated in Bhati Gate on the ground floor of a temple was set fire to by a mob but police immediately brought the fire under control. It is also reported that a mob attacked the Arya Samaj Gurudutta Bhawan and a minor clash with the inmates resulted in injuries to six.

The total number of injured today is estimated at 40, all cases being due to mob violence.

The latest report is that towards the evening the situation has considerably improved and is under control.

Fifteen Sikhs and Hindus have been arrested for alleged rioting between Lahore and Shalmi Gates.

40 persons were admitted in the Mayo Hospital. About 35 persons were treated for minor in-

(Continued on page 8—Col. 4).

TABULATED ADLETS

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Minimum Re. 1.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

.. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Ambitious Workers on fixed salaries to push the sale of our sporting goods throughout Bombay Presidency. Those who can deposit Rs. 50 against samples on refundable basis need apply to Lime & Co., Sialkot City. (5260)

Wanted.—Applications are invited for the following posts. They should reach the undersigned with full particulars on or before the 10th December, 1935. (1) Three posts of Building Inspectors on Rs. 50-5|2-75 P.M. plus Rs. 3 as Cycle allowance. Knowledge of Gujarati and Cycling is essential. These posts are permanent and pensionable. (2) Two temporary posts of Surveyors for House-Tax Valuation purposes, on Rs. 60 P.M. Tribhovandas S. Thakar, Chief Officer, Surat Borough Municipality. Surat, 28th November, 1935. (2184)

Applications are invited for the post of Professor of English in the Baroda College. The starting salary is Rs. 450 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 450—50|3—700. It is intended to make the appointment from June, 1936. Preference will be given to candidates possessing a good degree in English literature from a British University in addition to good Indian University qualifications and suitable teaching experience. Apply before 15th January, 1936 to the Principal, Baroda College, Baroda. (2172)

Wanted one typist and one General clerk knowing office routine. Intelligent persons having at least five years' experience in commercial offices need apply with testimonials, stating minimum salary acceptable to R. B. Seth Moolchand, Nemichand, Jodhpur. (5240)

Wanted one assistant to Engineer. Qualification to be a foreign degree or diploma in mechanical or Electrical Engineering. Preference will be given to one having previous experience in Sugar Mills. Salary Rs. 200—20—300. Unfurnished quarters. Apply to the Industrial Corporation Ltd., Post Box 28, Ahmedabad. (2159).

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel, Bar and Restaurant, next-door to Central Station with all modern comforts. Inclusive Rs. 4. Exclusive Rs. 2. (5245)

National Hindu Hotel. Ballard Pier Tram Junction, Fort, Bombay. High class Board and lodging; splendid food; spacious rooms—all comforts. Monthly Rs. 40, Daily Rs. 2|6. (2056).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale.—Hujali Motor Car No. X in good condition, apply Shah Bhuralal Kisanlal Walkeshwar, Banganga Lane, Shop No. 1, Bombay No. 6. (5236).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

"Desai's Coaching Classes" for Senior Cambridge and University examinations. Expert tuition in all subjects. Kawarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (5247).

American Dental College. Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th January. For Illustrated. Prospectus, apply. Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. (5143).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted Loan of Rs. 35,000 against Mortgage of fine Bungalow and lands at Andheri. Nice investment. Please reply Box No. 5259, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

Fourteen 19-1|2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5163)

73 AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

121. DAILY WANTS.

"Falcon Beer". In bottles and on draught available at the "Taj Mahal Hotel" and "Green's" (2021)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—(To South Indian Vegetarians only). Block B|3, South Indian Buildings of the South Indian Co-op. Housing Society, Ltd., King's Circle, Matunga. Apply to Mr. A. S. Krishnan, Nanji Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (5256)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

The original share certificates bearing Numbers 1321|1330; 3506|3510; 6581; 6682; 6883|6885; 9321|9325; 15426|15430; 20272|20275; 20426; 20431|20440, of the face value of Rs. 100 of the Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Parikh Jivanlal Harilal have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claims in respect of the above share certificates should be notified within one month to the registered Office of the Company at 59, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARIKH JIVANLAL HARILAL. (2188)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Plumbing and Sanitary work to be carried out to the buildings for the BHATIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, at Tardeo Road, Bombay.

The estimated cost is Rs. 20,000.

Copies of Tenders and specifications can be obtained at Rs. 10 each and plans etc., can be inspected at the Office of the undersigned during office hours.

The closing date will be the 7th December, 1935.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA.
Chartered Architects.
41, Hamam Street,
Fort, Bombay. 2070.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Pure Cows or Buffaloes Milk for one year, commencing from 1-3-1936 to the Arthur Road, Maratha and King Edward Memorial Hospitals, and G.S.M. College, five Maternity Homes, Turner's Sanatorium, Bhoiwada, and the Victoria Gardens will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 12-12-1935 not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.).

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed, "Tender for the supply of milk to the Municipal Hospitals, etc.", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

About 503 seers of milk (New Measure) or (755 seers of old measurement) will be required per day and the successful tenderer will have to make a fresh supply twice daily to the institutions. The rate should be according to the new measure. The milk should contain not less than 7 per cent. of fat and 9 per cent. of solids other than fat. The supply will be liable to be stopped by the Municipality at a Month's notice.

Tender forms will be supplied to anyone on payment of Rupee one by the Undersigned, who will, on application, furnish any further information, if required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Bombay, 29th Nov. 1935. (2180)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates Nos. 6926 and P1140 for one fully paid share No. 48051 and two (Rs. 125 paid) shares Nos. 171101 and 171102 respectively in the Imperial Bank of India (Bombay Register) originally issued in the names of Messrs Husain Badruddin Tyabji and Camruddin Amiruddin Latif and last endorsed to our clients Najmuddin Faizulhusain Abdulali and Haji Gulamhusain Saheb have been lost or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificates in any way.

S. F. B. TYABJI & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court. (2185)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 9th December, 1935, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the vacancy caused in the Law, etc., Committee by the death of Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar; and, (b) election of a member on the Committee.
2. Interpellations.
3.—4. Letters from the authorities of the (3) Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir; and (4) Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee-Applying for grants-in-aid of their respective institutions.
5.—6. Letters from the authorities of the (5) Bombay Sanitary Association and (6) Kaivatyadhama Health Centre—Forwarding the Annual Reports, etc., of their respective institutions.
7. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Hindu Mahasabha—Congratulating the Corporation for introducing a course of physical training in Municipal Schools.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

8. Recommending retention of the present grades of Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.
9. Recommending sanction to certain grants from the amounts reserved for renewal of grants for 1934-35, etc., to meet the expenditure till the end of the year.
10. Recommending additional grants to meet the charges incurred by the different departments in excess of Budget grants for 1934-35.
11. Regarding the revision of grades of salaries of the ex-Trust staff taken over in different departments of the Municipality.
12.—Reporting a transfer of funds sanctioned for payment of extra allowance to the Schools Committee's Office peons for certain extra work done by them.
13.—Regarding the alleged loss sustained by the 'Bhayas' of the Municipal Land Manager's Department as a result of the amalgamation of the Municipal and the ex-City Improvement Trust staff.
14. Recommending sanction to the erection of a portable incinerator in the Mahim area.
15. Reporting that no proposals sanctioned by the Corporation on the advice of Sir M. Visvesvaraya and of the Retrenchment Committee remain to be given effect to.
16. Sanctioning a Budget transfer of grants, subject to the Corporation's orders, for the work of scraping the 24" Vehar main.
17. Recommending sanction to the provision of lights at the 20' passage at the foot of the Malabar Hill eastern slope.
18. Forwarding a return showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions given for the removal of unauthorised works.
19. Regarding variation of the contract with the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd., for the supply of electrical energy to the Love Grove Pumping Station.
20. Recommending sanction to the work of repairing certain semi-permanent sheds.
21. Sanctioning a Budget transfer of grants, subject to the Corporation's orders, to meet the deficit in the grant for Primary Education for the current year.
22. Reporting the appointment of a woman worker for doing welfare work among the female members of the labour staff.
23. Recommending payment of a personal allowance to an Assistant Health Officer who would be selected to assist the Executive Health Officer in his office work.
24. Regarding payment of additional conveyance allowance to the Assistant Engineer, Works Branch, for extra work to be done by him.
25.—26. Statements of Budget Transfers (25) sanctioned finally by the Committee and (26) sanctioned by the Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

Resolution of the Improvements Committee—

27. Reporting the grant of a lease of land for the extension of the Mahomedan Burial Ground at Mahim.

Schools Committee's Letters—

28. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.
29. Reporting on the question of making retrenchments in the Committee's expenditure.
30. Forwarding a revised draft rule for regulating grants-in-aid to private primary schools.
31. Regarding the introduction of compulsory physical training in Municipal schools.

Letters from the Commissioner.

32. Forwarding the Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
33. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of Malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in October 1935.
34. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the third quarter of 1935.
35. Forwarding a statement giving reasons for delay in submitting reports on certain Corporation Resolutions.
36. Recommending sanction to the change in the user of building on plot No. 59, Scheme 37, Sydenham Road Estate.
37.—39.—Reporting on applications for gratuity from or on behalf of Municipal labour staff.
40. Forwarding copy of a Notification regarding the election of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D. (Lond.), etc., as a Municipal Councillor.
41. Letter from Mr. S. K. Pupala—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.
42. Letter from Mr. Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee—Resigning his seat on the "Wells Committee."

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

43. Regarding the naming of a road in the Dadar locality after the late Dr. S. S. Batliwalla.
44. Regarding the revised layout of the Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Street Scheme.
45. Regarding the removal of encroachments on the land surrounding the Durgah at Bhandari Street.
46. Regarding the extension of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Bombay Small Causes Court.
47. Regarding the laying of new water mains in Fanaswadi Street.
48. Regarding the question of permitting new milch cattle stables in the Dharavi area.
49. Regarding the question of changing the policy of crediting sale proceeds of surplus land to revenue.
50. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
51. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

52.—54. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—For obtaining reports from the Commissioner on the desirability of (52) constructing Keluskar Road in Mahim; 53, paving footpaths along certain roads in the Mahim area; and (54) permitting milch cattle stables in secluded areas of the City.
55. From Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, Kt.—For requesting the Commissioner to submit if, necessary, amendments to the Municipal Act to enable prompt action being taken for the removal of unauthorised milch cattle stables in the City.
56.—59. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting (56) the Commissioner to stop issuing licences for milch cattle stables in the City from April 1936; (57) the Law, etc., Committee to submit draft amendments to the Municipal Act for taking stringent action against a person keeping an unauthorised milch cattle stable in the City; (58) the Medical Relief, etc., Committee to report on the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to compel the owners of buildings or rooms declared as U. H. H. either to pull them down or brick up their entrances; and (59) the Improvements Committee to expedite their report on the removal of slums from the City.
60. From Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi—For obtaining a report from the Works Committee on the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to compel landlords to provide lights in passages, staircases, etc., of their buildings.
61. From Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, seconded by Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale—For expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Mr. Vazirally Bandealy.
62. From Dr. G. V. Deshmukh—Regarding the appointment of the honoraries at the K E. M. Hospital.
63. From Mr. M. R. Masani, seconded by Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally—For placing on record the Corporation's appreciation of the work done by the Indian National Congress during the last fifty years.
64. From Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, seconded by Mr. M. R. Masani—Re: hoisting the National Flag on Municipal buildings on 30th December 1935, the date of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress.
65. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, seconded by Mr. I. S. Patel and three other Councillors—For requesting the Law, etc., Committee to overhaul the provisions of the Municipal Act so as to bring them in line with the current requirements.
66.—68. From Mr. I. S. Patel—(66) For introducing compulsory primary education in B and E Wards; (67) regarding the provision of an additional shelter at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens and (68) for requesting the Commissioner of Police to provide a Victoria Stand on Lady Hardinge Road.
69. From Dr. J. N. Choksy, seconded by Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—Regarding the widening of Musjid Bunder Road at its junction with Dongri Street.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor.
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th November, 1935. 2186.

Public Notices

THE CHHOI SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 361, Hornby Road, Fort, on Monday, 9th December, 1935 at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1935.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board.
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1935.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th November to 14th December, 1935, both days inclusive.

The Dividend as sanctioned by the Meeting will be paid on and after Monday the 16th December, 1935 at the Registered Office of the Company to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 30th November, 1935.

Dividend Warrants will be duly posted to the shareholders. (2178)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 419 of 1928.

The OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay. .. Plaintiff
vs.
Messrs P. JAMNADAS & CO., a firm and others. .. Defendants

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 9th April, 1935, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday 9th December, 1935, at 3 p.m (S.T.).

All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the City of Baroda, admeasuring 1,700 square feet, or thereabouts and bearing Baroda State New Census Nos. Khoo 10|28, and situate at Unchi Pole, Zampa Rajmahal.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1935.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner. (2179)

IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT, SHIKARPUR.

Suit No. 703 of 1934.

JAMNADAS s|o Seth Khanchand, resident of Shikarpur .....Plaintiff.
Versus.
(1) KISHINDAS s|o Shiwaldas, (2) Devibai alias mother of Bhagi w|o Naraindas, both residing at present at Bombay, Post No. 2 .....Defendants.

To,
The defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 200, you are hereby summoned to appear in person or by a pleader duly instructed with all evidence on 17th December 1935, at 10 a.m to answer the claim on the above date on which the case is fixed for final disposal.

In your absence the suit will be heard and determined ex parte.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 26th day of November, 1935.

(Sd.) JETHANAND MOHANLAL,
Clerk of the Court. (2182)

Public Notices

VILE PARLE MUNICIPALITY

SEALED TENDERS are invited up to 12th December 1935, for road-works.

Tender Forms and particulars of the works are available at the office of the Municipality.

L. L. MISQUITTA,
Chairman,
Road and Building Committee. (2183)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOPINATH VINAYAK OKA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, possession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 20 Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.

Schedule Of The Property.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure since redeemed with the building standing thereon, situate at Dubashwady, Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring one hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. Q|1214, Old Survey No. 6, and New Survey No. 14|7410, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 635, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1616, Street No. 5G, bounded on the North by the plot No. 14A, on the South by plot No. 15, on the East by the property of Shrimant Vinayak Dhundiraj Bivalkar and on the West by a public passage.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1935.

MANCHERSHA B. CHATHIA and CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (2181)

SUMMONS FOR FINAL DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order V, Rules 1 and 5, of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF RAO SAHIB M. K. CHAUDHRY,
Judge, Small Causes Court,
Neemuch Cantonment, C. I.
Small Cause Suit No. 211 of 1935.

RICCHPAL, son of Lachhmi Narain Mahajan of Neemuch Cantonment ....Plaintiff.
Versus.
Firm B. G. TRADING & CO., through its Manager, Kalbadevi Road of Bombay 2 .....Defendant.

Claim for Rs. 276|13|3 & costs of suit.

To,
The Defendant Company thro' its Manager named above.

WHEREAS the plaintiff named above has instituted a suit for the recovery of Rs. 276|13|3, and further costs of the suit, and as the whereabouts of the Defendant Company or its Manager could not be traced inspite of taking all the necessary steps for the purpose by the Plaintiff, it is therefore hereby notified under Order V, rules 1 & 5 of the Civil Procedure Code that the said suit will be heard Ex-parte on the 17th day of December, 1935, at 10-30 a.m. unless the Defendant appears either in person or by a pleader to answer all material questions relating to the suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 13th day of November, 1935.

By Order.
Clerk of the Court,
Neemuch Cantonment. (2189)

READ HOW AN

I. C. S. APPRECIATES!

An M.A., LL.B., Vakil, U.P. says:—
"I have used your

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD)

with great benefit to my health. My friend ..... M.A., I.C.S. is a great admirer of your medicine. Rs. 5 per Bot. for 1 month's use. Musk Liniment for weak organ Rs. 2-8. Both Rs. 7. V. P. Extra. Obtain from all known Chemists and Druggists or direct from BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur. Tele.: "Chemists."

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Itinerant Exhibition Of China's Goods

Collection Of Old Relics & Leading National Products To Move From Town To Town

NANKING. (By Mail.)

To give the coastal populace a chance to acquaint themselves with the abundant natural resources of the Northwest, its geographical, geological and topographical characteristics, an itinerant exhibition of the cultural traits and leading products of that vast borderland of China is to be held at Nanking in the middle of November.

Every effort is being made by the preparatory committee to make the forthcoming Northwest fair a success and preparations are now going on in full swing. The exposition, when inaugurated, will open the eyes of the city dwellers to the former glories of that huge border region, the place where the first Chinese settled down.

A MOVING EXHIBITION

One of the features of the coming display is that it is an itinerant one. As soon as the exhibition is concluded in the capital, it will be moved on to Shanghai, Tientsin, Peiping and other leading Chinese cities.

Many government organs and public institutions of the Northwest are co-operating in the project. Among these who have contributed articles for exhibition may be mentioned the civil affairs department of Suiyuan, the preparatory office of the West Capital, the Suiyuan reclamation bureau, the Sinkiang-Su'yuan long-distance bus company, the general chamber of commerce of Chahar, the provincial relief home of Chahar, the education department of Kansu.

Altogether, a total of 535 articles has been received by the preparatory committee from official organs, public institutions and interested individuals in the Northwest. They cover a wide range of categories which may be generally classified as follows:—

Natural products, agricultural produce, woollen textile goods, handiwork, furs, geographical and historical works, authoritative writings on the Northwest, stone tablets, ancient wares, statistical and investigation reports, and pictures.

Rare specimens of some of the leading products of the Northwest which, hitherto, have been little known to the outside world will, for the first time, be on display at the coming exhibit. Nationally-known goods such as the woollen carpets and the exquisite furs of that part of the country and the dried raisins of Suiyuan will be viewed by the local public.

Ancient relics with historical significance will also be abound at the exposition. Fossils, pots, bricks, carved works, stone tablets, coins and pottery wares dated back to the Tsin, Han and Sung dynasties, about 200 B. C. 215 A. D. and 906 A. D. respectively, have also been collected for display.

Plan Of Industrial Activity In China

Chiang Kai-Shek Gives Details Of A Nation-Wide Scheme

The following are some important extracts from the message of General Chiang Kai-Shek issued on the occasion of the 24th Anniversary of the Chinese republic, giving the details of a nation-wide campaign of industrial activity that is proposed to be launched shortly:—

Economic depression is the basic cause of the poverty of the Chinese people, who have found even their survival in the present century very precarious. Therefore, the vital problem confronting our country at the moment is how we can avert this economic breakdown and elevate the people to an appropriate standard of living. It is now incumbent upon us to seek a solution of the paradoxical state of affairs in which the resources of the country are being laid waste while the masses are suffering from want by an attempt to bring about the economic development of the people. It is now, therefore, realized that the New Life Movement must be followed up immediately by a new endeavour known as the People's Economic Reconstruction Movement.

The People's Economic Reconstruction Movement and the New Life Movement are part and parcel of each other. The New Life Movement builds up the national spirit and the People's Economic Reconstruction Movement builds up the material life of the people. One cannot progress without the other.

NEED FOR COMMON EFFORT.

Some critics may be of the opinion that it is superfluous to start a movement for the people's economic reconstruction, as this naturally lies within the scope of the Government. This argument cannot stand when it is realised that the economic weakness of the people comes mainly as a result of a lack of harmony between men and object; between men and enterprise; between principles and efforts in production; and among the various departments of production. When the public does not realize the importance of production, producers will fail to get a favourable environment in which to make progress. Therefore, a universal awakening will be absolutely prerequisite to a serious attempt to bring about an economic revival of the people. The talent and labour of men must be brought in the closest contact with all natural resources pending exploitation. All human endeavours must be most harmoniously correlated with factors for production, so that the entire people are engaged in a common effort. All the obsolete conceptions of life must be discarded in order to rid ourselves of seen or unseen difficulties. Supply and demand must be properly adjusted so that production and consumption will be in harmony.

While the Government has its duties, the people must be considered as the main support of this movement.

THE PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD.

The People's Economic Reconstruction Movement is a step to hasten the people to self-action for the improvement of their economic status. It is a movement for the concentration of the efforts of the entire nation, society, and all productive agents with a view to re-establishing the people's economic system on a sound basis. The Government, on its part, will do everything to clear the way of this stupendous task of all obstacles and to render all assistance and facilities.

The People's Economic Reconstruction Movement has for its goal the solution of the problem of the people's livelihood. It differs in scope from the economic policy of the nation. The economic policy of a nation concerns the destiny of the whole nation in addition to the people's livelihood, whereas the People's Economic Reconstruction Movement concerns the people only with their livelihood as its objective. The people's livelihood was regarded by the late party Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, as the centre of his Three People's Principles. Therefore, the People's Economic Reconstruction Movement serves as a basis for practising the Three People's Principles and as an initial step towards the realization of the principle of the people's livelihood.

OBJECTIVES

The central objective of this movement may be expressed as follows: "Exert all human efforts, exploit all natural resources, equalize supply and demand, and provide facilities for the circulation of goods, in order to elevate the economic status of the people". This central objective may be divided into the following:—

On the positive side:—

(a) To meet the needs of living by increasing the total amount of production.

(b) To solve the problem of unemployment by increasing opportunities of working.

(c) To bring about a balance of trade by increasing the amount of exports.

(d) To encourage productive activities by guaranteeing safety of investments.

On the negative side:—

(a) To do away with all outside obstacles to production (for example, modification of the laws on taxation of productive enterprises and on relations between labour and capital).

(b) To do away with all inside obstacles to production (such as lack of scientific methods of management and personnel).

(c) To do away with obstacles in the way of the circulation of products (by improving means of communications, currency and transportation system).

(d) To do away with psychological factors detrimental to reconstruction and production (such as ignorance, superstition, conservatism, neglect of the habits of working and saving, and disregard of economic principles).

The most urgent mission of this movement will be to enable people to make the fullest use of their ability. On the one hand, those who are specialists will have the opportunity to contribute to economic reconstruction while, on the other, those citizens who are only capable of manual labour will make their contribution. In the meantime, persons who rank between these two extremes will be given practical training and allowed to develop their ability to direct. It is only after all men have made the fullest use of their abilities that a complete exploitation of Nature's provisions can be expected. This must be borne in mind while we proceed with the People's Economic Reconstruction Movement.

AGRICULTURE

(1) Development of Agriculture.—Co-operative societies should be established to give fundamental directions as to how to increase agricultural production; manufacture fertilizers; select seeds, improve farming methods, use farming capital effectively, and promote transportation of agricultural products so that self-support and self-sufficiency may be accomplished as the preliminary goal. At the same time efforts will be made to increase the production of raw material and promote the use of agricultural products for local manufactures.

(2) Encouragement of Reclamation and Grazing.—The motto for this project will be "No land will be allowed to lie waste". This desired condition may be arrived at by encouraging colonization, reclamation and grazing on a big scale; utilizing organized labour for the opening of agricultural resources, reviving or increasing interest in the breeding of cattle, goats, horses, and improving the by-products of rural districts, such as pigs, fish, and poultry.

MINING DEVELOPMENTS.

(3) Developing the Mining Industry.—In this connection the steps to be taken will be to investigate the conditions of the mining industry and the causes of its backwardness, to recommend to the Government to revise the Mining Laws, to encourage investment in the mining industry, and to help miners in their independent enterprises with a view to free development. All these will be necessary to the complete exploitation of natural resources and accommodation of mass labour.

It has been said by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen that the mining industry is the major factor in the material civilization and economic advancement of a country. No suc-

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 4

INDIANS ARE MAKING RUBBER GOODS

There are Indian factories for the making of rubber articles in Karachi and Bhavnagar, and there is one at Sukkur, modelled on Japanese lines, and competing successfully with Japanese boots and shoes, owing to the Customs duty of 25 per cent. 'ad valorem' or 6 annas per pair, whichever is higher, states Mr. R. H. Bassett in his Report on his tour in India as Ceylon's Trade Representative.

"I went over the Hindustan Rubber Works at Bhavnagar, owned by Mr. Nassur Hajee Mowjee and Co. It was started in February, but the facility with which the Indian workers have picked up the methods of mass production, under the training of four Japanese men and two women instructors, is amazing. The only process executed by the Japanese is the mixing of the chemicals which makes the rubber plastic, so that it can be moulded without having to weld the joints. This the instructors retain as their own trade secret.

"The shoes, known as the Tiger Brand, appear to be rather better than the Japanese product, but they cannot compete in Ceylon without preferential treatment.

3,000 PAIRS A DAY.

"Mr. Mowjee, the proprietor, showed me round his new factory, and I was interested to see his small son, back from school for his holidays, the day before, working at stamping eyelets for laces into uppers among the other work boys, and earning the same pay. There is no restriction of children's labour in Bhavnagar. The daily temperature at the time rose to between 106 and 110 degrees in the shade, but the ventilation of the factory is so good that no ceiling is needed inside the tagrum roof.

"The factory turns out between 2,000 to 3,000 pairs of shoes per day, using largely Ceylon rubber. Mr. Mowjee, at a Bhavnagar Merchants' Conference, presided over by Sir Prabashanker Pattani, suggested that, as he buys his rubber from Ceylon, he should be given a preferential treatment as regards Customs Duty of 25 per cent., in order to compete successfully with Japanese goods. He is selling good rubber "Court" shoes at Re. 1 per pair.

"I am not aware whether the atmosphere in Ceylon is sufficiently dry to allow rubber shoe making to be done successfully, but one would think that the Jaffna climate would be satisfactory.

"A rubber factory in Ceylon appears to be a possible field for the successful investment of Ceylon capital. The rubber is at hand and the manufactured article has to pay no import duty. Mr. Thakur of the Central Bank Karachi, suggested the proposal. The cost of the plant is high, but the income from the sale of the shoes in Ceylon alone should be very large."

Electricity Must Be Nationalized

Madras Chief Engineer Advocates Setting Up Of A Public Board Of Control

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

Major H. G. Howard, Chief Engineer for Electricity to the Government of Madras, delivered an instructive address this afternoon at the Madras Rotary Club on "Electrical Development in the Madras Presidency."

He said:

"In 1929 there were 19 licensed electricity undertakings in the Province, to-day there are 49. This is very satisfactory as far as it goes and denotes progress, but at the same time, it is an indication of how very backward this Presidency was electrically only a few years ago. That the inauguration of the Pykara System has considerably influenced development is, I believe, generally recognised. To-day Government owns and operates 2 hydro-electric plants and 4 small oil electric stations with an aggregate capacity of 26,000 h.p. The generation of power this year by those plants is expected to be about the same as that of the Madras District, but in the next year, if our estimates are realised the generation should exceed the combined output of all the municipal and privately owned plants in the Presidency and this should progressively increase in future. Six years ago no state generating station was in operation."

STILL BACKWARD.

The speaker went on to say that six years ago Madras was one of the most backward countries electrically of its size and importance in the world, and if the development of electricity elsewhere be examined, and having due regard to the income of the population and the general wealth of the country, he was afraid we can hardly be considered as particularly progressive even to-day.

"As far as other provinces are concerned it is of course obvious that considerably more electricity is being consumed per capita in Bombay and Bengal than in this province, and capital expenditure on electrical development is correspondingly greater. To date the Punjab Government have spent on electrical development more than 3 times the amount that has been spent on similar works in this province, while the capital expenditure in the United Provinces is roughly the same. A series of Transmission Systems or Grids for the whole Presidency is projected and preliminary plans have already been prepared. In addition to the Mettur Scheme, the Department has plans for 2 hydro-electric stations in the South and 3 steam generating stations in the North but, even assuming that this construction programme is adhered to, it is doubtful if our position in the international list will be so very much improved. A considered study of the subject indicate that far from progressing too rapidly, we are still below the economic needs of the Province.

A NATIONAL SUBJECT.

Concluding he said:

"Future electrical development depends mainly upon the efficiency of the controlling agency and the authority responsible for it. Nearly all the more important countries have now an Electricity Board or Commission. One cannot however, standardise on methods of procedure and what may be excellent for one country may be undesirable in another. Experience in this and other provinces in India, leads one to the conclusion that the generation of electricity and general electrical development should eventually be directed by and be in charge of a Board or Commission constituted as a public corporation and non-political in character. Electricity is essentially a national subject and should be treated nationally. It is not necessary to discuss now the comparative merits or demerits of State or private ownership of public utilities; Suffice it to be said that judged by experience in South Africa, England and other countries, a properly constituted and non-political public board will provide most of the advantages of state and private ownership with few if any of their disadvantages. Furthermore, it is probably the only method which will render a progressive and economical electrical development possible in this province. Government would be presumably the principal shareholder, but the public should undoubtedly be invited to co-operate."

Soft Coke

The Soft Coke Cess Committee have been doing very useful work for popularising soft coke as domestic fuel but their work has been made very difficult owing to the bad quality of soft coke generally available in the market. In order to increase the sale and popularity of soft coke it is essential that the quality should be improved. The course now decided upon by the Soft Coke Cess Committee for the inspection of loading of soft coke wagons at the collieries will ensure good quality of soft coke and colliery owners, soft coke dealers and consumers are requested to co-operate in the matter.

Home-Weaving Industry Of Japan

Old Works Are Being Closed And New Ones Springing Up

A British Engineer who has just returned from Japan told "The Manchester Guardian Commercial" some interesting details about the inner working of the Japanese industry. Textile producers of the West are sometimes puzzled by what is meant by the "home weaving" industry of Japan. The extensive weaving in the so-called home weaving establishments is said to have accounted for approximately 60 per cent. of the total consumption of rayon yarn in Japan. If you call on a Japanese home weaver he receives you with the utmost courtesy. He will ask you to take off your shoes and show you into the office, where you will be asked to partake of the famous green tea, which is offered to all visitors irrespective of their mission.

ELECTRIC LOOM

The owner or manager will then proudly show you his range of fabrics. "This is what we are making for Pekin, this is designed for Shanghai, this for Ceylon, and this is the replica of a piece of cloth that the Emperor was good enough to accept from me when he was visiting the district". By this time you will have noticed a range of certificates and diplomas in weaving and cloth designing on the wall, and it is more than likely that one of these will bear the familiar heading Manchester College of Technology. You will probably chat about Manchester and England and, if you are a Manchester man, you are almost certain to have some acquaintances in common. Your host will then show you his winding and beaming plant, which if you know anything of rayon machinery, you will spot as exframes will show that they contain all the best points of the latest machines in England, the United States, and the Continent.

The recent agreed sealing-up of spindles by the Japan Rayon Association appears to have been a clever method of dealing with out-of-date plant during the process of rebuilding. The spindles sealed were the oldest in the country, and meant the closing down of works fifteen years old while new and efficient units were being built.

There is nothing better than the:---

KRUPP

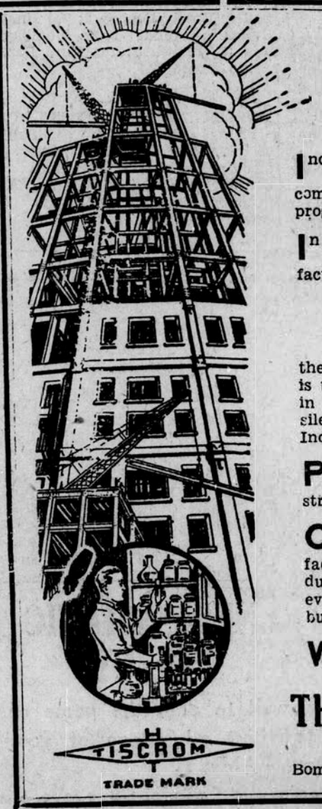
OIL EXPELLER

Apply to:—

KRUPP INDIAN TRADING Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in Germany

Bombay, P.O.B. 660. Thackersey House, Ballard Estate



PROGRESS

Industrial research is the modern analogue of Aladdin's Lamp. The Research Laboratory in modern industries has come to be regarded as the pathway to limitless discovery, progress and service.

In no other field of India's industrial production does scientific research occupy as dominant a place as in the manufacture of Tata Steel.

TISCROM

the registered trade name which Tata high tensile steel bears, is the crowning achievement of elaborate research undertaken in our Research Laboratory for the development of high tensile structural steel from indigenous basic materials to suit Indian conditions and requirements.

Production of TISCROM on a commercial scale by us renders India independent of foreign supply of high tensile structural steel.

Consistent with our progressive policy of serving the interests of the country we now offer our large modern plant facilities, organization and accumulated experience for the production of TISCROM quality high tensile structural steel for every purpose and requirement of Indian constructional and building industry.

We solicit enquiries and shall be glad to furnish full particulars on application to our Sales Department.

The TATA IRON & STEEL Co., Ltd.

100, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Bombay Office:—24, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

York Trounced By Midlanders

LEAGUE FOOTBALL SURPRISES

Cup Matches Attract Over Two Lakhs Of Spectators

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Over a quarter-million spectators watched the cup matches which again captured public interest. A most surprising result was York's smashing defeat at the hands of the enthusiastic Midlanders who refused to allow York to settle down. Nichol scored twice before 11 minutes elapsed and Mophail added another to enable the visiting team to lead by three goals without response at half-time.

On resumption, Burton continued to have better of the play and Bowater and Loftus put them further ahead. York obtained their only goal through Lindsay from penalty.

Another surprise was Dartford (Kent) League Club's victory over Cardiff who were the cup-winners in 1927. Heavy rain and waterlogged ground affected the play. Dartford's open play caused Cardiff anxiety. After a goalless first-half Dartford's attack prevailed and Harron netted in the seventieth minute followed by Mercer and Smith.

BRISTOL CITY BEATEN.

Bristol City who entered the fifth round last season were unlucky to lose to Palace who, though were seldom dangerous excelled in defence. Fifteen minutes before the finish, Dawes obtained the winning goal from a good wing movement.

EXCITING FOOTBALL.

Arsenal's nursery team Margate obtained lead in the third minute through Clare. Exciting football followed Margate being quicker on the ball, Robbie netted the second goal. In the second half Cheetham scored for Rangers after beating three men. Lambert a former Arsenal player netted from 30 yards range for Margate. Preedy saved penalty against Margate.

Boyd performed the hat-trick for Workington and Baldwin for Gillingham who combined very cleverly and were never troubled except towards the end when the Exeter forward missed from a yard range.

Corinthians opened Dazzlingly through Charlton in the seventeenth minute but were out-played subsequently by teamwork which triumphed against the dashing individualism of the amateurs. Tait fielding (twice) enabled the home team to lead by three-one in the first half.

On changing over, Liddle brought off a hat-trick. Tait and McGough completing the tally while Corinthians responded though Charlton and Whewell from penalty.

VILLA AGAIN.

Aston Villa won the first victory since Sept. 21 when they gave a wooden spoon to Brentford. Scorers are Dix in the first half and Williams (twice) Houghton in the second half.

Sunderland were always dominant scoring through Carter, and Connor in the first half and Gurney after the interval.

Halsall netted in the fourth minute for Blackburn. Then Wolves rampaged Jones Thompson and Wrigglesworth placed them in a safe position.

In the second half, Gardiner and Phillips (twice) Wrigglesworth and Crook (own goal) widened the margin.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The following are the League football results:

FIRST DIVISION.

Astonvilla 4, Stokecity nil; Bolton 2, Birmingham nil; Brentford 2, Leeds 2; Derby 2, Westbromwich nil; Everton nil, Sunderland 3; Huddersfield nil, Arsenal nil; Middlesbrough 2, Manchester City nil; Portsmouth 2, Liverpool 1; Preston 1, Grimsby nil; Sheffield Wednesday 4, Chelsea 1; Wolverhampton 8, and Blackburn 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 3, Sheffield United 2; Bradford City nil, Norwich 1; Burnley 5, Swansea 2; Charlton 1, Leicester nil; Fulham 4, Westham 2; Hull 1, Bradford 1; Manchester United nil, Doncaster nil! Newcastle 5, Nottingham Forest 1; Plymouth nil, Southampton nil; Portvale 2, Bury 2; Tottenham 3, and Blackpool 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

(First Division.)

Aberdeen 2, Hearts 1; Airdrieonians 3, Arbroath 3; Ayr United 1, Third Lanark 3; Celtic 1, Patrick 1; Dundee 2, Motherwell 2; Hamilton vs. St. Johnstone (postponed ground being Waterlogged) Hibernian 2, Dunfermline 3; Queens Park nil, Albion 1; Queen of South 2, Clyde 2; Rangers 2, Kilmarnock 1.—Reuter's Special.

ASSOCIATION CUP MATCH RESULTS

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The following are the results of the Association Cup First Round played to-day:

Coventry 1, Scunthorpe 1; Oldham 6, Ferryhill Athletic 1; York 1, Burton Town 5; Stalybridge Celtic 4, Kels United nil; Kidderminster 4, Bishop Auckland 1; Halifax 4, Rochdale nil; Grantham nil, Nottscounty 2; Scarborough 2, Darwen Nil, Newbrighton 1, Workington 3; Walsall 2, Lincoln City nil; Chester 1, Gateshead nil; Wigan Athletic 1, Rotherham 2; Mansfield 2, Hartlepools 3; Crewe 4, Boston 2; Harrow 4, Wrexham 1; Gainsborough Trinity 3, Blythspartans 1; Darlington 4, Accrington 2; Tranmere 3, Carlisle nil; Chesterfield 3, Southport nil; Yeovilandpetters 0, New Port (Isle of Wight) 1; Cardiff nil, Dartford 3; Southall 3, Swindon 1; Northampton nil, Bristol nil; Romford 3, Folkstone 3; Newport County nil, Southend 1; Bristol City nil, Crystal Palace 1; Nunhead 2, Watford 4; Margate 3, Queenspark Rangers 1; Dulwich Hamlet 2, Torquay 3; Reading 8, Corinthians 3; Exeter nil, Gillingham 4; Walthamstow Avenue 1, Bournemouth 1; Orient nil, Aldershot ....; Brighton nil, Cheltenham Town nil.

Leeds Beat Huddersfield

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules:—

Batley 15, Featherstone 9; Bradford 10, St. Helens 13; Broughton 6, Barrow 6; Castleford 17, Dewsbury 10; Halifax 6, Rochdale 12; Hull 16, Acton and Willesden 4; Keighley 18, Hull Kingston Rovers' 17; Leeds 10, Huddersfield 7; Liverpool Stanley 16, Hunslet 7; Oldham nil, Widness 6; St. Helens Recreation 9, Wigan 21; Streatham 3, Salford 9; Swinton 5, York 5; Wakefield 19, Bramley 10; Warrington 30, and Leigh 9.

Rugby Union Matches

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Ulster 3, New Zealand 3, (at Belfast); Cumberland 5, Durham 5; (at Workington), Cambridge University 45, C. M. T. 5; Gloucester 13, Oxford University 15; Guy's Hospital 6, The Army 14; Leicester 3, Bristol 13; Northampton 9, Llanelly 10; Plymouth Albion 5, Devonport Services 8; Richmond 3, Cardiff nil; Rosslyn Park 13, Bradford 6; Swansea 10, Blackheath 8; Waterloo 11, London Scottish 8; Harlequins 9, Bath 5; St. Bart's Hospital 5, Redruth 6; Abertillery 8, New Port 4; Coventry 8; Nunelaton nil; Pontypool nil, Crosskeys 6; Portsmouth Services 9, Aldershot Services 8; Glasgow Academicals 3, Hawick 12; West of Scotland 8, and Heriotonians 14.—Reuter's Special.

INTER-'VARSITY RELAY RACES

(Special Cable.)

OXFORD, Nov. 30.

In the Inter-University relay races, Cambridge beat Oxford 6/1.

Oxford's is the sole win in the half mile low hurdles. Cambridge won the first four events in succession making certain victory equalled in record to 38 and two-fifths and 400 yards relay.

MCAVOY OUT-POINTS MCOY

To Challenge John Lewis For World Title In Light Heavy Weight

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

Jock Mcavoy, British middleweight champion fighting as a light heavy-weight decisively out pointed the French-Canadian A. L. Mcoy, regarded as the most dangerous opponent in a ten round bout. Mcoy took count four in the third round. Mcavoy is negotiating for the world light heavy weight title bout with John Lewis.

Rohri Football Tournament

The Hon. Secretary of the Kan Football Tournament, Rohri, writes that the Football Tournament will take place at Rohri during Christmas holidays as usual. As "Kan" Cup is under debris owing to the recent earthquake at Quetta, a prize cup worth about Rs. 100 will be awarded to the winners.

Bhatia Sports

The Eighth Bhatia sports is to be held on 2nd February, 1936, and consequently intending competitors are requested to get the forms from (1) Bhatia Stri Kumar Udyog Grah, Kolbhat Lane, Mahajan Wadi, Bombay 2; (2) Bhatia Stri Mandal, Mangesh Sonoy Street, Fort Bombay; (3) Messrs. M. J. Vora and Company, Chemists, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2; (4) Bhatia Stores, Kolbhat Lane, Bombay 2 and (5) Bhatia Stores, Bora Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

MUSLIM TEAM CONGRATULATED

Pir Motamiyan Saheb of Mangrol presided over a meeting held at Islampura in Bombay to congratulate the All-India Muslim Cricket Team on November 27.

AUSSIES' TALL SCORING

(Continued from page 1.)

hoisted 450. The pace of scoring had increased rapidly and the monotony was relieved.

Leather greeted Jamshedji who took over charge from Richards by a powerful carpet drive which went past Jai before he could make up his mind to bend to it and paved the way for another expensive over. Leather was dropped by Hindlekar behind the wickets and Ellis celebrated his partner's escape by reaching his half century in the next over of Wadker.

The "Aussies" were at the wickets for 120 minutes this morning and had added 131 to the overnight score, the lunch interval score being 468 for 8 wickets.

Innings Declared Closed

The Australians declared their innings closed at the lunch interval with their total at 468 for the loss of 8 wickets.

BOMBAY (1st Innings.)

At 2 p.m. the Australians led by their skipper emerged from the Gymkhana Pavilion and took the field.

Hindlekar and Kadri were sent out to open the home team's innings. Leather who took charge of the attack from the Bori Bunder end was "no-balled" when he delivered his ball at the end of a 20 yards run. The speed merchant of the Australians was again "no-balled" while his express deliveries were kicking up disconcertingly.

From the other end Nagel, towering over the diminutive figure of Umpire Naik, bowled with a swift action on the leg and Kadri glanced him to leg for 3. Hindlekar steared his next delivery in the same direction to the boundary and the first decade went up on board.

Wicket-Keeper Retires

So far the scoring was all off the leg-side. Hindlekar got a nasty whack from a rising one off Leather on the shoulder and the next one caught Ellis the wicket keeper on his face and he retired from the field.

B. R. Patel came out as a substitute in place of Ellis while Love donned the gloves.

Hindlekar with a neat glide to leg found the boundary off Leather who was sending down fast good length stuff with an occasional nasty one that swung off awkwardly.

The second decade was hoisted by Hindlekar who square cut Nagel to the boundary after 35 minutes' patient batting by the opening pair.

The Australian skipper wrung the first change when he replaced Leather by Alexander, another of the express type.

Oxenham the twelfth man came in to field and Patel returned to the Pavilion.

Hindlekar was playing a defensive game and was cheered when he repeated another of his neat glides to leg off Alexander who was swinging in from leg and sent up 30 on board.

Lull In Scoring

The novel action of the Australian Googly bowler Mair who replaced Nagel, had Kadri guessing in his first over. He appeared to deliver them over from behind his shoulder. There was then a lull in the scoring and both batsmen appeared to be digging themselves in. Hindlekar who had to his credit 22 pulled Mair to the boundary and 40 was signalled. Of the 26 runs scored by Hindlekar there were 5 boundaries to his credit.

The running between the wickets was in contrast to the clever understanding of the visitors and many a single was lost owing to poor backing up.

The Australian skipper took over charge from Alexander, and sent down a maiden over to Kadri. His deliveries were of the slow variety with a slight leg break.

The crowd cheered lustily when Hindlekar square cut. Mair with a well timed stroke, the ball travelling to the boundary and 50 was telegraphed.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Stubborn batting enlivened by some good strokes kept the crowd in good humour and when it looked as if they would create a record for the first wicket stand against the Australians, Hindlekar was clean bowled by a tricky one from Mair. Hindlekar played a stolid innings and hit six boundaries during his stay at the wickets for 105 minutes. (55—1—32). Homi Contractor survived a confident appeal for leg before the wicket when he faced the first ball off Mair on joining Kadri at the wickets.

Kadri sent up 60 by getting his bat in the way of a faster one from Mair which reached the boundary. Homi opened his score with a brace off Ryder.

Play After Tea

Ellis was back again in his place behind the wickets after the tea interval, his injury over the eyebrow having been medically attended.

Mair bowled from the Gymkhana end and conceded a single. Leather came on again at the Bori Bunder end and Kadri lofted an express in swinger from the leg for 2 and 70 was telegraphed.

Kadri was warming up and playing with greater confidence, he cleverly steered Leather through the gully for 2 and then glanced the next ball to the leg for a single.

Leather's First Victim.

Contractor who was never comfortable at the wickets succumbed to Leather when Ryder took him close in at leg from a half hearted shot. (79-2-4).

Kadri welcomed Hopkins who came in next by hoisting up 80 on board off a single. Kadri now brought his tally to 40 by patient and steady play by steering Leather first through the gully and then past Ryder at fine leg.

Hopkins broke his duck with a brace and caught a nasty stopper below the heart from Leather.

Kadri Tempted Out.

Kadri stepped out to one of Mair's wily ones and was smartly stumped by Ellis. The dismissal of Kadri who had batted stolidly for his 41 runs was quite unexpected as he seemed set for a big score. (87-3-41).

Jai came in and added 3 runs in quick time and 90 was signalled soon after Hopkins in attempting a mighty drive off Leather was clean bowled. (97-4-3).

With the addition 30 runs in 45 minutes after the tea interval three wickets fell in quick succession.

Mair's Good Record

Nagel replaced Leather at the Bori Bunder end and Wadker who joined Jai raised the total to 100.

Before the closure Mair bowled his seventeenth over of which two were maiden overs. He had conceded 31 runs for the two wickets he captured.

When stumps were drawn the Home team had scored 102 for 4 wickets.

Tea score 1 wkt. for 66.

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings.)

H. L. Hendry, c Hindlekar, b Richard	0
R. O. Morisby, st. Hindlekar, b Jamshedji	40
H. S. Love, b Richards	24
O. Wendell-Bill c Hopkins, b Wadkar	107
F. Bryant c Wadkar b Havewalla	155
L. Nagel b Richards	21
F. Main b Richards	1
J. L. Ellis (batting)	53
T. Leather (batting)	37
H. Alexander	0
Extras	12
Total (for 8 wkts.)	468

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 2, 2 for 66, 3 for 145, 4 for 252, 5 for 300; 6 for 338; 7 for 340; 8 for 468.

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION XI (1st Innings)

D. D. Hindlekar b. Mair	32
S. M. Kadri st. Ellis b. Mair	41
H. N. Contractor c. Ryder b... Leather	4
R. G. Hopkins b. Leather	3
L. P. Jai (batting)	14
R. R. Wadkar (batting)	0
Extras	8
Total (for 4 wickets)	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FAIL OF WICKETS: 1 for 55, 2 for 79; 3 for 87; 4 for 97.

(Continued from Col. 7).

stage. Play was resumed after a quarter of an hour's suspension.

THE DAY'S PROSPECT.

Hindlekar was more daring than his partner and was responsible for six hits to the boundary. Having withstood the attack of the fast bowlers for nearly 100 minutes the Bombay wicket-keeper fell to an elusive delivery from the Australian googly bowler, Mair, when he had compiled 32 runs. Kadri continued his career steadily, but Contractor, the next man in, was not comfortable at all. He became as easy victim to Leather who had him held at leg-point by Ryder. Contractor's contribution was only 4. Kadri was next victimised by Mair who had him stumped by Love. Kadri had played a most stolid game for 145 minutes to collect 41 runs.

Then Jai became associated with Hopkins only to lose him quickly, Leather sending the bails flying when he had scored 3. Although the start was good, Bombay did not find the close of the day a happy one. They have now lost four wickets for the comparatively small total of 102 runs. It is very doubtful if they would be able to avoid a follow-on. But it remains to be seen if the Australians would succeed in dismissing them twice before the call of time to-day. There did not appear to be anything marvellous or superlative in their bowling or fielding of which the Indian batsmen need feel frightened. If they take courage in their hands, they should shine much better than they are afraid to show.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE AUSTRALIANS

Bori Bunder's Pontifical Address

(By J. C. Maitra.)

Before I begin my usual comments on the match between the Australians and the Bombay Cricket Association, I must take note of the pontifical address—short though it was—which the Old Woman of Bori Bunder read to the Indian public at large and "certain quarters" in particular on the controversy now raging in Bombay about the selection of the Yuvaraja of Patiala as captain of the All-India team. We are told that "The Australian team is a purely private one; the Indian team chosen to meet it is also a private one. It has no official status and the references to it as "India's team" are misleading."

It beats me to find out wherefrom Bori Bunder collected this wonderful bit of news that the Indian team is a private one. May we ask the Old Lady with due deference to her age and holy sanctity the reason why the Board of Control for Cricket in India and the provincial associations have been bothering their heads over the questions of guarantees, selections of All-India and provincial representatives and other little matters which might have been well left to the Princes and others who were prepared to foot the bill, if the Indian teams were purely private ones?

PLAYER'S RIGHT TO CALL THE TUNE.

If the Maharaja of Patiala and his friends were spending all the money from their own pockets to cover the expenses of the tourists and of our local players, I would not have said a word. Recently there was a tournament at Delhi to which the Nawab of Bhopal, the Yuvaraja of Patiala and the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram took their private teams. As far as I am aware not a voice was heard in protest anywhere, although the State subjects might have asked with justification—of course if they were allowed to—if these expenses were being met from the private purses of the Princes named above or from the State exchequers. By asking the provincial associations and important clubs to guarantee certain sums to meet the incidental expenses of the visit, the Board of Control have clearly accepted the responsibility of the management of all affairs connected with the Australian visit. Therefore they cannot fritter away public money and sacrifice India's prestige to please a certain Prince. And the Indian public have every right to call the Board of Control to question if they do anything against public opinion.

BORI BUNDER'S SENSE OF SPORT.

The selection of the Yuvaraja of Patiala is a case in point. Here the Indian public think that he is not fit to be even a member of the team, let alone being its captain. I am told the Yuvaraja is a nice gentleman and a keen sportsman. I have nothing to say against him personally except that he has not yet qualified for the position to which he aspires. He must prove his abilities first and then stand in competition with the rest purely on merits, royal birth and rank having no place in its consideration. Bori Bunder calls my criticisms "unsporting attacks." I suppose if anybody in England criticises the appointment of a particular skipper, Bori Bunder would at once jump up and decry such attacks as unsporting and blasphemous. I have never heard anything more stupid and absurd than this. It would be much better for Bori Bunder if it kept such counsels to itself, instead of flaunting them before the public.

Lastly in a rather sanctimonious mood the Old Lady tells us that "Cricket is not a game to be used as a peg on which to hang personal or communal quarrels." I have yet to learn wherein lies the personal touch in this controversy. Right down from Dr. H. D. Kanga to the humble writer there does not appear to exist any personal grudge against the Yuvaraja. Nor is there anything communal in the whole affair. Bori Bunder would do well to learn things properly before speaking out. I would not have the slightest objection if the Yuvaraja captains his father's Australian team. I am sure the visitors would not object to it as his father has brought them out and is spending so much money on them. But when he comes to captain a side whose expenses are being met by the public he must face public criticism like anybody else. How much the public feelings have been roused against him was demonstrated again yesterday. If the Yuvaraja is a wise man, he should submit to public opinion with a good grace.

MACARTNEY'S COMMENTS.

My attention has been drawn to the highly illuminating articles from the pen of that great cricketer, C. G. Macartney, which have been appearing regularly in "The Hindu" of Madras since the Australians reached this country. The interest of the articles is all the greater as the writer devotes a good deal of his knowledge, perception and sense of judgment in pointing out the strong and weak points of the Indian players and teams.

RICHARDS MOST SUCCESSFUL.

On Sunday morning Richards sprang a surprise by knocking down two wickets in his first two overs. He appeared to be in deadly form to dismiss Nagel and Mair with the addition of only three runs to the overnight's total. But Bryant and Ellis defied all his flourishes and that of Talpade, Wadkar, Jamshedji and Havewalla and the scores mounted up quickly. After Bryant had celebrated his century and a half and the total had risen to 400, he lifted Havewalla near the sight screen where he was safely held by Wadkar. Bryant had played a most exhilarating innings for a period of 220 minutes in which he compiled 155 runs hitting all round the wicket in a spectacular manner.

The Australian tail proved a heavy item, Ellis and Leather settling down to amass 53 and 37 respectively by the time the lunch interval arrived. The Australian total being 468 collected within 7 hours with the loss of 8 wickets only—the highest so far in the tour. Ryder applied closure. Richards was the only successful bowler to capture 4 wickets for 133 runs.

OPENING PAIR'S CREDITABLE STAND.

After lunch, Hindlekar and Kadri opened the innings for Bombay with Leather and Nagel in charge of the Australian attack. Both the batsmen were extremely cautious and did not allow the bowlers to terrorise or take them by surprise. About 15 minutes after the game had commenced, Ellis, the wicket-keeper, was hurt on the chin by an extra fast one from Leather which jumped off from his hands. Ellis had to retire and Love took his place behind the stumps. The other Australian players being on the sick-list the services of R. R. Patel, one of the local reserves were requisitioned for fielding. Would it not have been better if the Yuvaraja of Patiala had come out to field for his father's team at this

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsir Shud 6, 1992.
Muslim: Ramjan 5, 1354.
Parsi: Khordad 27. 1205.
Hightide: 4-00; 16-11.
Lowtide: 10-18; 21-58.
Sunrise: 6h. 55m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.

Maharaja of Patiala's Australian Eleven vs. Bombay Cricket Association, Esplanade Maidan.

Bombay Engineering Congress, 21st annual session, to be opened by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government, Library Hall, Royal Institute of Science, 3-30 p.m.

The Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes, Golden Jubilee: The Governor will preside and Lady Brabourne will give away prizes, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, 4-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Special meeting of the Standing Committee at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

TUESDAY, December 3.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

The Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes will celebrate its Golden Jubilee at the Institute, to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. The Governor of Bombay will preside and Lady Brabourne will present the prizes.

A. I. KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION, COCANADA

The Andhra Provincial Conferences will be held in Cocanada in the third week of January, 1936.

The All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition will be held from January 5 to 20.

GUJARATI LITERATURE AND ART

Under the auspices of the Universal Arts League Dr. D. G. Vyas will speak on "Gujarati, its literature and art" to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Sjt. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil will preside.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called "Kshnoom" in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall, at Parsi Bazar Graham Building, to-day (Monday) and every Monday hereafter, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through "Kshnoom" Classes.

THE CAPITOL
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THE REGAL
Daily 3 Shows at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Free List Suspended.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Anna Karenina" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Mithi Najar" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Red Salute" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Glass Key" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Becky Sharp" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Murderer" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anarkali" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"She" Daily at 5-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon: Selection of Indian Music—Marathi Records.
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. The New Light Symphony Orchestra. Amelita Galli Curci.
2-0 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Dance Orchestra.
6-25 p.m. "Leisure Moments." A Talk (in Marathi) by Miss Manju Mantri.
6-45 p.m. Been Solos. By Laximanrao Chawan.
7-15 p.m. Light Music. By Master Lahanoo Nagpure.
8-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana (in Marathi). By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
8-45 p.m. The News: News Bulletin and Commercial News.
9-30 p.m. "India and the World." A Weekly Survey.
9-45 p.m. Musical Interlude.
10 p.m. Leon Abbey and His Band.
11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8-15 p.m. "High Spots"—No. 7:—St. Paul's Cathedral. A descriptive commentary from the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. London. by C. Whitaker-Wilson.
8-30 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Phillip Whiteaway; conductor, E. Godfrey Brown.
9-30 p.m. A Sonata Recital. Elsie Owen (Violin) and Harry Isaacs (Piano-forte).
10 p.m. News.
12-20 p.m. Dance Music.
10-30 p.m. Close down.

GITA JAYANTI

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala Shri Bhagvat Gita Jayanti will be observed for one week from the 6th to 12th December, at Manek Bhuwan Harvey Road in the premises of Sheth Shriman Hansraj Haridasbhai.

BADMINTON SINGLES

The South Indian (Ball) Badminton Singles Tournament, open to all players, will commence from Sunday the 15th December, 1935. The entrance fee is Rs 2. Entries close on Saturday the 7th December at 8-30 p.m. and draws will take place immediately after. Rules and entry forms can be had from the Sports Secretary, South Indian Association, Matunga.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

The Secretary writes:—

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Kanara Brotherhood was held on Saturday night at Maratha High School, Girgaum, when it was decided to rent an office for the Brotherhood in a central locality in Girgaum at an early date. The founding of a free night school for teaching English to the children employed in shops, hotels and restaurants is also under contemplation.

BANGALORE KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

The Secretary writes:—

It is proposed to organise an Exhibition of Khadi and Products of Village Industries manufactured in Karnatak during the last week of December 1935.

It is also intended to arrange for the actual demonstration of the processes of manufacture of some of the products so as to increase the education value of the Exhibition. Demonstration parties are, therefore, invited to participate.

A. I. HOCKEY CHALLENGE CUP

The Secretary writes:—The competition in connection with the All-India Sir Hyde Gowan Hockey Challenge Cup open to all Hockey Teams in India will be conducted at Nagpur during the Christmas holidays. Entries will be accepted by the Honorary Secretary, Nagpur District Hockey Association, 44, Mayo Road, Nagpur, up to Monday, the 16th December, 1935. Ties will be drawn on Tuesday, the 17th December, 1935.

Entry fee Rs. 12, but if more than one team from a Club should enter each such team shall pay an entry fee of Rs. 9. Lodging arrangements can be made for outside teams.

CRICKET STADIUM ACCOMMODATION

Hindu Gymkhana Wants 3,500 Seats

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay, at a meeting held on Sunday evening, with Mr. L. R.Tairsee in the chair, decided to ask for accommodation for 3,500 persons to be issued in the name of the Gymkhanas in the proposed stadium.

They also decided that the Stadium Committee be informed that no permission should be given for sale of tickets by the communal Gymkhanas to those outside their respective communities.

Mr. Dongre was authorised to communicate the above decisions to the Stadium Committee.

LOCAL SELF. GOVT. DIPLOMA HOLDERS

The Superintendent of the Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay, writes:—

The following students have passed satisfactorily the L.S.G.D. Examination held at the end of the session—March 1935—September 1935:—

(In order of merit)

Harbans Lal (with distinction), D S Joglekar, D V Muzumdar, C Shanker Menon, K P Deshpande, R D Desai, G R Bal, P S Bhagat, A A Bapat, R J Ghanekar, J M Rawal, M M Patel, A S Khandekar, N D Bhuva, D M Divetia, S B Patil, S M Soni, R K Desai, P J Darukhanwalla, Durga Prasad Jain, J N Mehta, A S Mulay, N G Ganla, V R Redkar, R G Bhide, C A Trivedi, K V Khadilkar, K S K Murthy, G V Mokashi, M N Chinoy, Purshottamdas, P A Karnik, J G Bhode, S G Bhatt, V H Merchant, M T Gertia, M A Dave.

Ex-Students:—B V Mummigathi, K S Patel, A R Kelkar, B D Patankar, S G Joshi, Sanghavi Harikisondas, B G Prabhune, J R Kale, D Y Bhumeker, D V Diwakar, C P Jani, S H Dikshit, C M Mehta, B F Mehta, N J Trivedi.

EXEMPTED STUDENTS

The following students have been exempted in papers mentioned against their names:

S K Tiku Papers I, II and IV.
B J Mainkar Paper VI,
K Subbaraya Sastry Papers I, II, V and VI.
T N Panchal Papers II IV and VI.
V G Phatak Papers I, II, III, IV and VI.
M K Desai Paper IV.
R M Chhaya Paper VI.
S C Darugar Paper VI.
P N Joshi Paper VI.
V K Channe Papers I, II, IV and VI.
A K Chitnis Papers I, II, IV and VI.
Sinha Gopi Mohan Papers I, II, III and IV.
S V Belvandi Papers II and IV.
V A Patil Paper IV.
S T Joshi Paper IV.
A M Tulangekar Paper VI.
K B Rawal Papers III and IV.
Ulfatrai Jain Paper II.
C M Parikh Papers II, IV, V, and VI.
Rajaram Aggarwal Papers I, II, IV and VI.
G B Parmar Papers II, III, IV V and VI.
B C Dhru Papers I, II, IV and VI.
M M Vaidya Paper II.
N G Bhimjiani Paper VI.

Sind Hindu Provident Fund

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (By Mail)

The New Board of Directors of the Sind Hindu Provident Fund Society Ltd., have taken over the charge and are now working in right earnest. At a very recent meeting, they resolved "to reduce the staff by 40 assistants or so, and they should be given a notice to get off by the 15th December. 1935."

The Tennis Tournment at the Bhai Dialdas Club commenced on Tuesday last. The Tournament lasts ten days.

R. M. SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rustom Dinshaw Dastur Meherjirana will speak on "The Roll-call of Honour of the Great Men."

URDU HISTORY OF CONGRESS

Sjt. Moti Lall Goswami, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Lahore, will publish the "History of the Congress" written by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Indian National Congress. This book will cover 1,000 pages or more in Urdu language and will consist of six parts bound in one volume. The period of non-co-operation and civil disobedience has been treated in detail.

UNIVERSITY'S FIRST CONCERN

How Student's Capacity For Organisation Can Be Developed

The University Reform League, Bombay, has issued the following leaflet:

A University is primarily a community of students. The true spirit of the University lies in the corporate life which the students live in their pursuit of learning and in acquiring the experiences of life.

The mere degree may give a measure of a student's capacity for amassing information, but it tells you nothing of his capacity for leadership or for organization. India is urgently in need of such capacity which can be developed only in the social and corporate life of the University.

The University's primary concern therefore is with the student and his welfare.

League's Suggestions

The League makes the following suggestions for consideration:—

(1) The University must promote the starting of Students' Brotherhoods in all educational centres, with branches wherever possible, by assisting them with monetary grants and by providing proper guidance. Every branch must have a library, games and a gymnasium attached to it.

(2) The Chancellor of the University must nominate one or two representatives for the students to the Senate every year, as in the case of labour in the legislatures, who will not only give responsible guidance to the students, but will also voice the feeling and views of the students and their needs and requorements from time to time.

(3) In order to encourage the students to take legitimate pride in their University, it would be well if students are made to acquire some knowledge of its past history, its traditions, the departments of studies in which it had made a reputation, and the scholars and leaders it has produced.

(4) The University should start an enquiry regarding the residential condition of the students, especially in cities, to see if the University can take some practical measures to improve the conditions where necessary.

(5) Hostels for lady-students in important centres are urgently necessary.

Physical Culture.

The University must compel every college to provide a well-equipped gymnasium and other facilities on an adequate scale to promote physical culture among students and must appoint a special Director of Physical Culture to supervise the arrangements in the colleges.

(7) The University should promote the starting of a University Students' Federation in the Bombay Presidency like the one in U. P. which should most in conference every year to discuss educational matters with special reference to students' requirements.

(8) The University must establish a Students' Department with an independent staff, to supervise and carry out some of the above projects, and to examine the needs, the requirements and the complaints of the student world in general with a view to improvement.

More suggestions on this question are invited from the public and should be sent to Mr. S. G. Warty, M. A. General Secretary, University Reform League, Jogeshwari, Bombay Suburbs.

Why Riot Tax Where Insurance Companies Have Compensated

Mr. Raichand Naginchand Jhaveri writes in the course of a letter addressed by him to the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

I am in receipt of your letter No. 5941 of 6th inst. and am sorry to note that the Municipality is unable to interfere in the matter of the Riot Tax I do understand the precarious position in which the Municipality is put. However. I must bring to your notice the fact that in the riot of 1932 most of the shops and buildings were insured and the owners were compensated in case of losses by the Insurance Companies.

I do not understand why the landlords should have been taxed to pay such losses covered by the insurance, as also why this fact escaped notice of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It is but right and natural that the Insurance Companies who insure the properties and buildings do pay such losses. I do not also understand why such assured parties be paid their claims out of the Riot Tax, which is already vexatious and burdensome.

It is too much to expect the City Fathers to take up this matter with proper quarters and save us the landlords who have been taxed because of the wrong doing of others with whom they had no sympathy nor had they any hand in the riot? When you will take up these cudgels with the proper authorities all the landlords will certainly help you to fight out their case.

ZIAUDDIN REGIME AT WORK!

Aligarh 'Varsity Union Vice-President Turned Out

According to "Sarguzasht," an Aligarh paper, Mr. Mohamed Amin Khoso, the Vice-President of the Aligarh Muslim University Union, has been expelled from the University. The reason for this expulsion is said to have been a speech made by the Vice-President on the occasion of the visit of Sir N. N. Sarkar, which the "authorities" did not like.

BOMBAY'S PAVEMENTS

"Property Market" publishes the following interesting information:—

Pedestrians cannot be expected to use the pavements in Bombay:—

When they are turned into workshops.
When they are used as a source of revenue, (we are told a regular charge is being made of Rs. 6/- per month per 6 sq. feet of pavement.)
When they are badly laid.
When they are made of gravel or other materials having a rough surface which is uncomfortable to walk on, particularly in the case of people with bare feet.
When they are too narrow for the pedestrian traffic they are expected to carry.
When the roads in the vicinity provide pedestrians with a better surface to walk on than the pavements adjoining them.
When they are built with a severe slope.
When they are intersected with numerous driveways situated at a much lower level than the footpath.

Party To Cricketers

The Bombay Muslim Circle has organised a party in honour of the Australians and other cricketers on Sunday, the 8th instant at 9-30 p.m.

The party will cruise by S.S. "Hinavati" round the harbour.

Prominent artistes will entertain the guests with dances and music.

The Mayor of Bombay will also be present.

Vile Parle Prepares For Congress Jubilee

(From Our Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, Friday.

The Vile Parle Congress Committee, met on Wednesday last and decided the Jubilee Week from December 24 to 31. The programme includes among others Harijan mela, Ladies conference, students conference, Prabhat pheri, visits to the Gaothans and sports.

December 31 is the day of Independence when Pandit Jawahar Lal as the president of the Lahore Congress unfurled the flag of independence. The Committee will also celebrate the Independence Day on Dec. 31 on the Chhavani Maidan.

DHOLKA PEASANTRY

Having Anxious Time

(From A Correspondent).
DHOLKA, Nov. 29.

The last monsoon was not favourable to the agriculturists on our side, however, the crop seemed satisfactory and the peasantry was somewhat hopeful. In khariff crops the paddy totally failed due to scarcity of rains, but millet crop was fair. In Rabi crops cotton and wheat are the chief produce. Cotton was growing fairly and gave good hopes. Wheat is sown recently for which the ground seemed to be favourable. But for last few days the cotton crop has been decaying. The prospect of wheat does not look bright. Somewhere it is being eaten by insects. Kathol also seems to be fading. This sudden change in the condition of the crop is due to the less moisture in soil and partially due to unfavourable season caused by last rain.

The agriculturists are becoming anxious as to how they would be able to pay assessments which may be declared according to high annewaries fixed by the officers before the actual yield of the crops

If the crops had been affected by cold waves the same would have drawn the attention of the Government officers, but the silent fading of the crops cannot be proved so easily. The subordinate Taluka officers should survey minutely each village field: they should consult cultivators in fixing annewaries. There should be a thorough inquiry.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

X'Mas And Conferences

December brings with it Christmas and conferences all over the country. Bombay starts with the Engineering Congress in its twenty-first session from to-day (Monday) till the 5th instant, in the Library Hall of the Royal Institute of Science. Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto will deliver the opening address in the afternoon followed by the annual general meeting. After nearly 22 years of its useful existence, it is time the Conference invited on the occasion eminent engineers of inter-national repute. The Engineers would do well to bestow some attention to the question of unemployment among engineers, in addition to their valuable contribution on purely technical matters.

Hair Cutting Saloons

That the hair cutting saloons in the city require better and more stringent supervision than they receive at present will be acknowledged by all. The conductors or proprietors of these institutions are required to possess licenses from the municipality to maintain them in clean and sanitary condition. There are few saloons where cleanliness is observed or rather one would find very few saloons where the conditions laid down by the municipality in the licenses are observed. In consequence a number of customers unconsciously contract skin and other diseases. The instruments used for tonsorial purpose require sterilising. The towels and other materials should be clean. In how many saloons are these ordinary precautions taken?

X-MAS AND NEW YEAR TELEGRAMS

Reduced Rates From Dec. 14 To Jan. 6

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.

From the 14th December, 1935, to the 6th January, 1936, X'mas and New Year greetings telegrams will be accepted at reduced rates with a minimum charge of 10 words per telegram. In such telegrams the indication XLT should be inserted before the address, to be charged for.

For X'mas and New Year Greetings telegrams addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, via IRC, the charge will be Rs. 2-3-0 for ten words or less and 3-1/2 annas for each additional word; for Gibraltar, Irish Free State and Malta via IRC the charge will be Rs. 2-8-0 for ten words or less and four annas for each additional word and to all other countries in the British Empire the charge will be Rs. 3-12-0 for ten words or less and six annas for each additional word.

In the case of X'mas and New Year Greetings telegrams addressed to other countries with which the Daily Letter Telegram service is in force except Russia for which XLT service will not be accepted, the rate per word will be the same as for Daily Letter Telegrams, subject to a minimum charge for ten words per telegram.

These Greetings telegrams will be sent out for delivery in pictorial forms and envelopes.—United Press.

PICTURES TO HELP VILLAGE UPLIFT

Punjab To Hold Competition For Artists

LAHORE, (By Mail)

A new development in the village uplift work in the Punjab is the decision of Government to teach the villager better ways of living by means of pictures.

Mr. F. L. Brayne, Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction, Punjab, is holding a competition for pictures in colour. Six prizes are offered varying in value from Rs.120/- to Rs.150/-. An exhibition will be held in Lahore on 10th January next at the Mayo School of Arts and the prize-winning pictures which will become the property of Government will be reproduced in large numbers.

The most important terms of the competition are that pictures should be capable of good reproduction, should appeal to the Punjab peasants and should in their subject matter suggest village betterment.

A picture which suggests any of the improvement which the various departments of Government are trying to make in village life whether in health, agriculture, education of women, sport or in the decrease of litigation would be acceptable.

Intending exhibitors should send their work to the Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, Punjab, Lahore, before 7th January, 1936. Further particulars of the competition may be obtained from his office—A. P.

FALL FROM MOVING TRAIN

Miss Dolly Sorabji Pastakia, aged about 20, fell from a running train, it is stated, between the Churchgate and the Marine Lines stations, on Sunday evening. She received an injury on the head and was treated in the G. T. Hospital.

Hakim Mohammad Abdul Hai Ansari, the noted Hakim of Delhi arrived in Bombay on Sunday afternoon with H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala by special train.

Dr. Sheikh As "B" Ward Candidate

At a special meeting of the Working Committee of the Jamiate-Ahrarul Muslemeen, Bombay, held in the office of the Islamic Society Bhindi Bazar on 29th, November the following resolution was passed.

This meeting requests Dr. G.R.A. Sheikh to stand as a candidate for the vacant seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation created by the death of Mr. A. R. Dimtimker in "B" ward.

The meeting also requests all voters of "B" ward in general and Muslim voters in particular to give all their votes to Dr. Sheikh.

In Aid Of Kerala Gausala

Shri Deshi Natak Samaj will perform its historical drama "Ajit Singh" for the benefit of Kerala Gausala at the Bhangwadi Theatre to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. T. Raja: the Dewan of Porbunder will preside on the occasion.

Last Three Days In Bombay
MDME. LAILA

World Famous Oriental Seer, Professor of Occult Sciences, President of the International Association for Study of Occult Sciences, recently arrived from Europe and America is at your disposal for only three days. Character Analysis, Personal Guidance, Destiny, Future Advice in all matters pertaining to life. Daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Suite 36, Majestic Hotel.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1935

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Only two days ago we had occasion to remark that hardly a week passed without some educationist condemning the present system of education in the country as being too bookish or otherwise unsuited to the real present needs of the country. We have now before us a powerful criticism of the system in the same strain from no less a person than Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in his Convocation address to the Patna University. Sir Tej Bahadur, though he is not an educationist in the narrower sense of the term, has had ample opportunities as a veteran public worker in various spheres of national life, to study the broader features of our educational policy. As Chairman of the U. P. Unemployment Committee he critically examined not only our own system of education but also the systems in many countries in Europe, with special reference to the world-wide problem of unemployment. Though the report embodying his conclusions on the subject is not yet published, he has made it abundantly clear in his Convocation address that our entire system of education needs to be altered from top to bottom to make it subserve fully our real material needs.

Object Of Education

Dr. Sapru asks all those who unduly emphasize "culture for its own sake," as if it were the sole aim of education, to view the question from the standpoint of "the long-suffering and fond parent who stints himself to educate his boy." They will then, he says, better realise the position wherein the young man "has to drink of nothing but the cup of disappointment and despair so far as a career in life is concerned." Dr. Sapru himself briefly sums up the position thus: "Government, foreign or national, can provide "jobs" only for a limited number The learned professions, if they are to be followed as professions, presuppose a certain amount of private means during the period of waiting. Agricultural life has no prospects to offer. There are not many vacant or waste lands to occupy. This being the position—and I hope I have not placed before you an overdrawn picture—it is for those who are responsible for our educational system to revise their ideas." For the bulk of the students, he says, "we must provide suitable education, vocational or industrial or of some other kind, which may enable them to acquire the facility of doing things at an early stage of their life and earn a decent living." None need regard this as a low ideal of education or reproach our parents for looking upon education as a passport to careers for their boys. Dr. Sapru aptly quotes Sir Ernest Simon who says: "The first object, which most parents have in mind in wishing to give their children the best possible education is to enable them to make their way in the world and earn their living." Says Dr. Sapru on this observation, "It this is true of England it is—I maintain even more true of India in its present condition."

True Remedies

It will be wrong for anyone to infer from all this that a reformed system of education can be a complete or the main remedy for unemployment. In no country in the world has it been so. Everywhere right education has been only on one of the means of reducing unemployment. Nowhere has the problem been solved without State initiative and enterprise in a variety of ways, especially in promoting national industries and nowhere will the problem of unemployment be solved without a radical change in the economic system. In India State effort in this direction has been most disappointing. Dr. Sapru, however, cherishes the hope that, if in the new era that is dawning our young men play their part manfully, great things will be possible in the country economically and politically. This hope is also very eloquently expressed by another eminent public worker, Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, in his Convocation address to the Lucknow University. Many young men, says Mr. Sinha, may feel that under the new political system their position will be no better than that of the Persian poet who exclaimed in anguish: "You have confined me at the bottom of the river and now say 'beware, do not wet your garments.'" But the learned speaker hopes that, if the new Constitution is worked, "not for what it is worth, but for what we are worth," we shall succeed in evolving a better constitution. Mr. Sinha has done well not to eschew politics in his Convocation address. But he seems to hope for greater things from the new Constitution then it can possibly give. However, let young men deal with the Constitution "for what they are worth", as young men ought to acquit themselves in all struggles for freedom; and they will not fail to bring political and economic emancipation to their country. If the Universities do not fit them for this task, they will have to help themselves with such assistance as sympathetic bodies can give, till the Universities are made centres of true National Education.

Britain And Egypt

The fuller text of Nahas Pasha's appeal to the League of Nations which we published the other day constitutes a reasoned indictment of British policy towards Egypt. The constitution of 1923 leaves much to be desired, it is pro-British and deprives Egypt of many of her rignts. Yet in spite of "the triple desire of the King, his people and his Government" Britain is opposing its restoration because the present state of affairs suits her own Imperial policy better. Mr. Nariman has effectively pointed out how the same Sir Samuel Hoare who inflicted an unwanted constitution on India glibly denied Egypt the right to representative institutions on the ground that they were not wanted by the people. The fact is that in pursuit of a selfish imperialist policy which directly conflicts with Egypt's independence. British statesmen have cynically thrown to the wind all considerations of truth, consistency and international morality. Is there any exaggeration in Nahas Pasha's charge that Britain "is playing a double role in preaching peace to others and reserving to herself the right to defend her most unjustified pretensions by most illegal means?"

That the revolt is nation-wide is evident from the denunciation of British policy by a moderate leader like Mahomed Mahmud Pasha and by "the profound regret" to which the Egyptian Premier himself could not help giving expression. But how deep the iron has entered into the soul of a sensitive nation is revealed not so much by the protests of Nahas Pasha or Mahmud Pasha, not so much even by the revolt of Egyptian youth as by the feeling of burning indignation aroused among the women and particularly by the interview given to the United Press by the aged widow of Zaghlul Pasha. Speaking in French—she was "boycotting every thing English"—she declared: "We hoped England would give us a constitution and remain a friend as well. But now Sir Samuel Hoare has revealed Britain's real intentions. There is nothing to do but fight ..... We (women) are willing to die for an independent Egypt." We doubt if Tory-ridden Britain will at all listen to the voice of reason and justice. The tragedy is that even the League of Nations will turn a deaf ear to Egypt's appeal although Nahas Pasha's telegram is a challenge to it to vindicate its claim as a supreme International body.

CRICKET IN INDIA

Its Dangers

(By INDULAL YAGNIK).

Cricket is not merely a foreign game. Nor is it international. It is a purely British game. It is not even played in all countries where the English language is spoken. It is unknown not only on the Continent but even in the United States of America. India is the biggest foreign country that has cultivated this game.

Princes And Cricket

The Indian princes and princelings have evinced the keenest zeal in cricket while a few have attained some distinction on the English play-fields—at enormous cost to their subjects—many more generously patronise the game and sumptuously entertain its players—particularly British—on a lavish scale.

Communal Cricket

The third point about cricket is the communal character of our Gymkhanas and of the greatest carnivals being held in the country. There are no such gymkhanas and quadrangular fixtures in other countries. Even in India, they are unknown in other foreign games like hockey and football Bombay has hitherto been proud of a festival which has unwittingly stressed religious differences throughout the country.

Ahmedabad's Resolution

It was on these grounds that the people of Ahmedabad resolved at a recent meeting to turn down cricket as an imperialistic and communal game. It imposes on us the supremacy of the big Rajahs and millionaires who spend fabulous sums on cricket. It divides Hindus and Mahomedans, Parsis and Christians. This costly game divides town from country, the classes from the masses, the students and professionals from the millions of peasants and workers. Above all, the fashion of a newfangled game, casts its ever-widening shadow on our manly national games and has to-day confined them to some enthusiastic groups in towns and some far away village corners.

Luckily reason and puissant nationalism are again asserting themselves. The Gujarati Press is already seriously agitated over the deplorable tendencies of the recent carnival. It is now demanding, with a rare degree of unanimity, that cricket be rid once for all of the communal pest, and that all Gymkhanas be rid of their communal character.

A Danger.

And now we are rudely awakened by the dangers inherent in the supremacy of Rajahs and Maharajahs in the realm of cricket. Let your readers remember that the official designation of the Australian team is "H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala's team of Australian cricketers." No wonder, he who pays the piper calls the tune. If the Maharajah of Patiala has invited the Australians to play cricket at his expense, his princely son, whatever his qualifications, feels quite justified in captaining the Indian team. If a Naidu feels insulted out he goes. Will this kind of cricket be played?—is the question on everybody's lips. Let the cricket-loving public and the genuine cricketers for once raise their voice against the autocracy of Indian Princes in the realm of sport. Let them have nothing to do with the forthcoming fixture rather than see the exhibition of princely power over sense and sport.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S APOLOGIA

It is regrettable that Maulana Shaukat Ali, who has dedicated his life to championing what he regards as legitimate rights and privileges, should seek to defend the selection of the Yuvraj of Patiala as Captain of the Indian Team. The essence of the Maulana's defence is that "the Yuvraj is a very keen cricketer and is a thorough sportsman making friends wherever he goes," and that "he has no side and with fellow-cricketers he is an over-grown school boy." Do all these admirable qualities as also those of a "good bat and a fine field" necessarily entitle him to a place in the Indian eleven much less at the head of it in supersession of those who have a right to it? The Maulana will surely say "No" And the reason for saying "No"—although he does not say so—is precisely the point of the indictment against the Selection Committee. We trust, thorough sportsman that he is, the Yuvaraj himself will realise the impropriety of playing in an All-India Team a role for which he is not fitted and that the Selection Committee will think a hundred times before defying public opinion and violating the demands of sportsmanship and public decency.

Our London Letter

Lessons Of General Elections

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 23.
(By Air Mail).

It is customary in summing up the result of a general election to find excuses in defence of one's forecast. However, to be candid with your readers the result of the 1935 General Election in Great Britain has defied all forecasts and it is useless to find excuses or reasons to explain it. Lenin's surmise seems to be the best explanation that Parliamentary democracies are guided and shaped by fantastic impulses of a bewildered crowd of people. The British electors are especially noted for their tenacity in voting in Parliamentary elections along lines of traditional habits.

If luck also plays any part, Mr. Stanley Baldwin had his lucky star last week. He has not only won a great party supremacy but gods of fortunes have removed from his way the embarrassing obstacles of the two MacDonalds. But as a matter of decency and much against the wishes of the majority of the Tory members, Mr. Baldwin will take the father and the son back into parliamentary life. As it will be done in a spirit of charity, the MacDonalds will no longer be able to hold their heads as makers of a new national party although the Prime Minister will console himself as the head of a National Government.

Baldwin's Policy

The present majority Government is not like the past Government returned to office in a panic in face of an imminent financial crisis. It must be said to Mr. Baldwin's credit that, apart from the ordinary electoral stunts, he had put his cards down pretty plainly before his countrymen. His views on rearmament of Britain were not concealed under any cloud and his policy towards Abyssinia was openly along the lines of Sir Samuel Hoare's secret negotiations with Mussolini and Laval and not along the Anthony Eden line of all for the League and none for Mussolini. He had refused to make any glamorous promises about trade revival except pointing to the fact that his Government had already started on a slow but steady onward march. It is strange that in a country where eleven million votes were given to a voluntary Peace Ballot there were not eleven million votes cast against Mr. Baldwin's declared policy of heavy armaments. The miners' votes were solidly against the Government as from 1922 the miners of this country have been more or less led along revolutionary line of thought. On the other hand, the great success of the Tory members in large railway centres and factory towns proved that the railway workmen had still remained conservative in outlook. In textile areas, where there have been frequent strikes and troubles on the question of wages, the votes were amazingly in favour of the Government and it must be said that Mr. Churchill's propaganda on India policy though aimed against Mr. Baldwin, had made the textile workers twice afraid of a Labour Government.

Labour Pays Penalty

The only remarkable victory of Labour is that won by Mr. Emanuel Shinwell over Mr. Ramsay MacDonald; it was as picturesque as it was crushing. However, once at the election the British Labour Party paid the penalty of its half and half policy. This time the leaders of the Labour Party were a little more profuse with socialist slogans but their programme was not very distinguishable from the ordinary type of capitalist reforms here and there in the hope of improving the condition of the working class. Most of the Labour candidates, barring say a hundred experienced one, were unimpressive as working class candidates. They were mostly imitating the mannerisms of the old world would-be members of Parliament. Throughout the period of the last National Government about 500 out of the 550 Labour candidates were conspicuous by their absence and inactivity. Whatever political activity there was in evidence was due to the United Front Committees which were willingly co-operating with the Communists, in spite of the Party leaders' instructions to the contrary.

Useful Lessons

The General Election of 1935 has provided the British public some useful lessons about the determination of the working class voters to encourage and support the United Front idea. They first of all appreciated the fact that the Communists had withdrawn nearly thirty of their candidates in order to keep peace within the fold and had kept up only two candidates in the field. They would have also been withdrawn if at any section conference the workers had preferred to have their old Labour candidates. It was owing to this spirit of the working class that Willie Gallachar, the Communist, won his victory in West Fife and got the miners to reject their old Labour candidate who had sat in Parliament for 21 years and who had been an ex-Cabinet Minister. The working class vote of 13,600 for Harry Pollitt was also a great success but his Labour opponent got in because the Liberals and the Tories in that district decided, in view of the grave mining situation, to cast all available votes in favour of the Labour candidate and thus keep Pollitt out. Otherwise 13,600 votes are decidedly a majority vote out of the miners' electors. At Woolverhampton W. J. Brown, a former Labour M.P., stood this time as an independent candidate with an advanced Socialist programme. He got 14,000 votes but the official Labour candidate, who was set up against him as a bureaucratic revenge, got only a few hundred votes, thereby showing the dislike of the working class electors of such an internal fight. The same spirit was visible in the constituencies of the three I. L. P. members—Maxton, Buchanan, and MacGovern,—who had always had their rightful seats in the House. This time in order to make an impression of its authority the Labour Party put up official candidates against them hoping to crush them as they had succeeded in crushing Saklatvala in North Battersea in 1929. However, the workers again resented this attitude of the Labour Party and in each of these three constituencies the Labour vote was a miserable few hundred with a loss of deposit by the Labour candidates. Similarly the Labour electors punished the I.L.P. candidates where they had foolishly set up candidates against Labour Party without any special claim for their party. Barring the vete-

(Continued on page 7—Col. 4).

Frankly Speaking

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S APPEAL.

"The world is witnessing to-day a grim struggle between Abyssinia, a poor, disorganised country and Italy, a rich, strong, fully organised Power, long equipped with all the perquisites of modern warfare. At this juncture, India's natural sympathies are towards the weaker of the two belligerents, whose very existence as an independent sovereign power is at stake." In these words the Indian Medical Association has issued an appeal to the country for funds to finance a field medical service unit to serve the needs both of the troops and the civil population. This appeal deserves a full and immediate response. In view of the fact that the Italo-Abyssinian crisis has aroused keen and nation-wide sympathy for Abyssinia the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 is easy to subscribe in no time. And it must be subscribed if this country is to vindicate what it has proclaimed to be its duty to Abyssinia. The Indian Medical Association deserves the thanks of the Nation for affording it the opportunity to give practical shape to its genuine sentiments.

BETTER LATE . . . . . .

Better late—provided it is really going to be brought off—than never. And since an immediate enforcement has been rendered out of the question by the Powers we too welcome with Geneva the hope that the meeting of the Committee of Eighteen will be held on December 12 not to consider the question but to fix the date for the imposition of the oil embargo against Italy. That hope is strengthened by two facts. M. Laval is reported to have told the Italian Ambassador that France will stand by Britain on the question of embargo. And, secondly, Rome itself regards it as "now certain that in a few weeks the embargo on petrol will be imposed against Italy." The embargo will, we are confident, make itself painfully felt by Italy. It will succeed provided the League Powers are in earnest about it sufficiently to make an impression on America where the dealers are now ready to stop exports to Italy if the administration so desires.

REGRETTABLE BUT INEVITABLE

It is not astonishing that the "Congress (?) Nationalist" party in U. P. should be seeking an alliance with the Zemindars and the Liberals to fight the Congress at the coming elections. Though originally claiming to be a group of protestants within the Congress, the logic of their revolt and their weak position—numerically as well as ideologically—have been consistently driving them towards the ranks of anti-Congress reactionaries. It was, therefore, a foregone conclusion that to resist the Congress strength in U. P. they would have to co-operate with the landlords and the Liberals whatever sacrifice of their avowed principles it might involve. What is regrettable, however, is that a man like Pandit Malaviya should allow his name to be associated with such renegade moves.

UNREPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

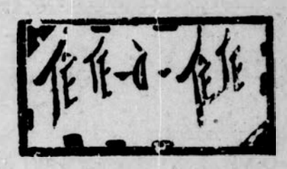
Rao Saheb Kulkarni's resolution urging the Governor to dissolve the present Legislative Council and take steps for a fresh election was destined to be lost. Else there would be no need for it. As for the Council itself, it has long ceased to possess what little representative character it had some years ago. The people suffer it because they cannot give it the end which it richly deserves. Nor are Government prepared to discard a tool which has proved itself so handy and pliant. Government and the Council suit each other splendidly and neither party is prepared to terminate the alliance. Sir Rafiuddin expressed the hope that, even if the resolution were to be lost, Government would mend their ways after hearing the criticism in the Council. We admire his optimism but an ex-Minister might have known the Government better.

NECESSARY ELECTION ISSUE

The gist of Dr. Ambedkar's reply to a deputation of some progressive caste Hindus at Nasik is that his proposal to get his community to renounce its religion may take "at least four or five years" to take effect and that he would give the caste Hindus this time to do what they can to remove untouchability. This decision is both significant and sensible. It will prevent momentous issues being hustled. Dr. Ambedkar does not expect much from caste Hindus and thinks that even the Congress candidates will not be able to win the elections if they declare that, if elected, they will enact legislation for abolishing untouchability. We shall not speculate, but we must say this that a candidate who declines to make the declaration suggested does not deserve to succeed. It is a necessary election issue.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS

At the lecture on Students and Politics in England Mr. M. R. Masani, the speaker, and Prof. P. A. Wadia, the president, both suggested that adult students and professors should take some suitable but active part in politics. That is a sound view and is indicative of the progress made since a generation ago, when most professors and students thought it their business to be buried in books and eschew all politics as something utterly incompatible with their primary duties. The old mentality was, of course, the result of Government's ban on anti-Government politics. Prof. Wadia points out how that ban exists even to-day on all the professors of colleges aided or controlled by Government. There are also some leaders to-day who think that students may discuss politics in an academic manner but must not take any active part in politics. There is no sense in banning all active politics, if that is at all possible. Such a ban is prompted more by an unworthy fear of Government than by a sense of the true interests of students or of the country.



MACDONALD MAY BE FORCED TO ACCEPT PEERAGE
—Headline.

We protest against this use of 'force'—we mean the word 'forced' in the headline.

* * * *

WE learn from an Asmara telegram that the Italians are introducing stricter censorship.

Seems as though they are afraid of a few more of the "too obviously false" reports trickling through even Italian sources.

* * * *

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at the Patna University Convocation: "With the youth of my generation freedom was a far off adorable dream. It is not so to-day. It is a burning passion with you."

It is a deeply consoling thought, however, that everywhere the Fire Brigade is standing round the corner ready and well-equipped.

* * * *

There seems to have been an exchange of compliments on a provincial basis between U. P. and Bihar—the Junior Colleague suggests irreverantly that it's a case of the two neighbouring Provinces taking in each other's washings.

Any way while the U. P. leader was convocating at the Patna University, his Bihar brother, Mr. Sacchidananda Sinha, was holding forth at a similar function in Lucknow, thus:—"It would be, to use a popular but expressive phrase, 'flogging a dead horse' to discuss the merits or the demerits of the details of the scheme embodied in it."

"It" means the new "Constitution" and since Mr. Sinha was urging its acceptance for working purposes, what he was driving at was evidently this that as flogging the dead horse is sheer waste of time and energy we had better proceed forthwith to ride it.

* * * *

No wonder a confrere suggests that University Convocation Addresses should be abolished.

But that, we are afraid, would cause terrible unemployment—among the distinguished dozen who are now engaged in delivering these addresses at different Universities in turn.

* * * *

"In another year the first elections for the self-governing provinces will be upon us", says the "Statesman", "The present is, therefore, a momentous time in Indian history."

The present, we agree, is momentous—or, if you like, ominous. But where are these "self-governing provinces?"

* * * *

Speaking at the Co-operative Conference, the Maharajah of Indore said, "those who produced should not be allowed to suffer" and added that, "A variety of causes had produced inequality in distribution."

But His Highness, however, did well to forget to analyse and enumerate them.

* * * *

Seth Birla fears Hindu Society may have to lose millions of Ambedkars.

So much the—but no, the Seth did not mean Ambedkar the politician.

* * * *

The Hindu Mahasabha, says Doctor Radhakumud Mookerji, must congratulate itself on securing Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

It must. Yes. The Hindu Mahasabha must.

* * * *

Sir Shanmukham Chetty has warned a Cochin Municipality that it shall not be allowed to spend its money on an address to Rajen Babu.

We don't blame Sir Shanmukham. He is going the whole hog at least after turning back.

* * * *

"What's Hollywood doing with big Opera stars?", asks a Film enthusiast.

It's changing them into operette super-stars.

* * * *

SHADY, EH?

"Hundred per cent entertainment guaranteed for all shades of tastes."
—Cinema advertisement in Delhi paper.

* * * *

A conference of unemployed youth was recently held in Calcutta.

That is a welcome relief from the conferences of unemployed age.

Abyssinia Plans General Offensive

ORDERS FROM DESSIE H. Q.

Stream Of Troops Leaving For Front Line

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, November 30.

The opening of the general Abyssinian offensive on all fronts early in December was foreshadowed in the latest despatches from both sides.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the general headquarters at Dessie records a constant stream of troops leaving for the front line.

Royal orders have just arrived for Dedjasmatch Wodatchu to depart to the front immediately. Wodatchu is the Crown Prince's principal adviser in the Wollo Provinces and he will be accompanied by the bulk of the Crown Prince's bodyguard, a fine picked body smartly equipped and well supplied with ammunitions.

GERLOGUBI RECAPTURED?

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Mr. Walter Collins, Reuter's special correspondent with the Italian forces, on Southern Front cables that Addis Ababa claims to have recaptured Gerlogubi.

Apart from the aerial activity, all was quiet and this sector of the Abyssinians refrained in the face of the Italian advance from making any attempt whatever to attack the Italian positions which are well in Advance of Gorahai and Gerlogubi and solidly organised.

APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS

According to a Geneva cable France reported to the Committee of Experts on Sanctions that the application of sanction has been general throughout the colonies with exception of Morocco.

Experts asked for further information from Britain concerning certain territories for example, Rhodesia, Sudan and India as also Switzerland. The last named is alleged to be entering into a clearing agreement contrary to the spirit of the Sanction's decision. Afghanistan and China informed the League that they applied all sanctions.

LEAGUE'S CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR ITALY?

A cable from Rome States:

It is now certain that in a few weeks the embargo on petrol will be imposed against Italy declares the "Giornale D'Italia" though it takes violent exception to the alleged remark of a League delegate that petrol embargo would be a Christmas present from the League.

The paper declares, this cynicism is characteristic of the League's mental degeneracy for the matter is regarded as having been decided before the Committee of Eighteen even examined it.

"Unfriendly Act"

A Geneva cable states:

Italy to-day warned the Committee of Eighteen except Britain and France that she would regard voting in favour of extension of sanctions to oil, coal and iron as an unfriendly act.

ITALIANS RESORT TO MASS ATTACKS

Occupation Of Tembien Plateau

ROME, Dec 1

An Asmara cable states: The Italian troops are pushing forward with the occupation of Tembien Plateau. The enemy under Ras Seyum is divided into scattered groups about a hundred each which check the advance of the two Italian native divisions from the east and Gavinana divisions from the North by swooping down on the communication lines or on the rear-guard of advancing troops.

Ras Seyum's lieutenant, Dedjasmatch Amare who is apparently charged with defence of Tembien proper while Ras Seyum tries to establish contact with Ras Kassa proved specially to be an adept in Guerilla warfare keeping his men successfully concealed from aerial observations.

The Italians after the first attempt to encircle and penetrate the heavy bush country of Tembien with flying columns resorted to mass attacks in full strength. On the other hand the Ethiopians are profitting by experience learning to take proper advantage on the ground given up in preference to open encounters.

Amnesty For Greek Political Offenders?

New Govt. To Follow Policy Of National Reconciliation

ATHENS, Nov. 30.

Premier Demerdjis announced that a decree proclaiming amnesty is being issued on Monday for all political offenders both military and civil, granting the King's pardon and restitution of their property but officers will not be reinstated in the Army.

The Premier issued a statement announcing that the Government would follow the policy of national reconciliation and reconstruction and outlined the programme as follows:—

Free elections, budget economies, strengthening the national defences, fidelity of international engagements, adhesion of the Balkan Entente and friendship with all powers.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CABINET AND SANCTIONS

Strictest Secrecy Maintained Regarding Nature Of Agenda

ROME, Nov. 30.

The Cabinet met this morning for the first time since the outbreak of hostilities.

While it is emphasised in official circles that the meeting was the first of a number of normal sittings and not in response to emergency summons, a Government spokesman stated that Ministers would naturally review the problems created by the present international tension and the counter-attacks against sanctions framed at the last meeting of the Fascist Grand Council will also be discussed in detail.

Strictest secrecy is maintained regarding the nature of the agenda but it is understood that Sgr. Mussolini has reported on the findings of the Chemical Corporation which recently held a number of meetings with the object of producing machinery for increasing Italy's fuel supplies especially suitable for aeroplane engines.

A communique will probably be issued at the close of the meeting. —Reuter.

SIR BAMFYLDE FULLER DEAD

Ex-Lt.-Governor Of Bengal

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Death occurred of Sir Bamfylde Fuller, who was Lt. Governor of Bengal in 1905.

Sir Bamfylde was on a visit to India recently.

After finishing his education at Marlborough College he entered the Indian Civil Service and was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture in C. P. in 1885. He became a member of the Viceroy's Council in 1899. After serving as Chief Commissioner of Assam for three years, Sir Bamfylde became Lt. Governor of Bengal in 1905. He subsequently served as Temporary Major, Army Ordnance Department in 1915 and Director of Timber supplies in 1917.

Two of his publications were on India viz., "studies life and sentiment" and the other, "the Indian Empire".

NO COMPETITIVE NAVAL BUILDING

Norman Davies Assures U. S. Co-operation

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

Mr. Norman Davies, Chief of the United States delegation to the London Naval Conference which is to open on December 2, interviewed on the eve of his departure, said that the American delegation were imbued with the spirit of good neighbourliness and fully recognised the importance of avoiding competitive naval building. They would therefore, co-operate in an earnest effort to bring about an accord in the problems awaiting the Conference which was unquestionably difficult and serious. But this was not the time for despondency or a defeatist approach.

SOVIET PLANE CRASH

Crew Of Five Killed

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MOSCOW, Nov 30

The crew of five of a Soviet civil aeroplane were killed when the machine crashed during a test flight. The 'plane was flying low and the men had no chance of using parachutes.

MORE FRENCH GOLD FOR AMERICA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Cherbourg's liners Bremen and Hansa have left for New York carrying between them 150 million francs of gold from Paris.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

ran I.L.P. member, Fred Jowitt, at Bradford all the other I.L.P. candidates stood at the bottom of the poll with ridiculously small figures and loss of deposits. If this spirit continues the I.L.P. officials will be compelled to arrive at some understanding with the Communists and left wing Socialist candidates to avoid splitting votes in their midst.

Warning To India

At any rate as far as this experiment is concerned it provides a great lessons for India where the Indian National Congress stands in the same position for national struggle as the Labour Party stands in Great Britain for the working class struggle. The task in front of India for the next ten years is difficult and different from what it was in the last ten years and the Congress would dowell not only to be accommodating towards its own Left wing members but also to acknowledge the rights of Trade Unions, Socialists, peasants or Left wing working class movements of the character of the former communist party. A politically united India will yet be a force in the country.

The Liberals

The Liberal Party in Great Britain cannot be said to be washed out yet but it is distinctly drowning. They were a distracting factor in the last general election. The Simonites who got elected in good number as supporters of the Government were openly running with Tory tickets and Tory programme. The so-called Free Liberals who are now forming the Opposition are about 17 in all. Among these are the four members of the Lloyd George family, whose chief, L. G. himself, after getting elected is retiring from active politics for six months to begin with and nobody expects him to come up to do anything afterwards, except to inflict upon us his memoirs. I had already forecast that the holiday atmosphere of August, September and October would kill L. G.'s New Deal and that he would require to give it artificial respiration in November and December of this year. But before poor L. G. could find time to do so, Mr. Baldwin and his Tory strategists had overtaken him with the General Election. Though from a moral point of view rearmament is a hateful form of expenditure, from the point of view of providing work and wages Mr. Baldwin's threatened scheme of spending £200 million on rearmament of Britain in the next five years would beat in actual results many of the fantastic schemes propounded in L. G.'s New Deal. Thus there is no more any talk of L. G. leading the Liberal Opposition in the absence of Sir Herbert Samuel and the Liberal Opposition will now have to find a new label since Sir Archibald Sinclair will be their leader.

Churchill's Future

Before the election and immediately after the declaration of the Government victory there was general anticipation that Mr. Winston Churchill would enter Mr. Baldwin's reshuffled Cabinet. However his omission has caused surprise in Tory circles. But Mr. Churchill has paid the price of his opposition to the National Government on the India question. From now until January we will see Mr. Churchill making plenty of speeches in support of the Government in order to win the favours of the Conservative Headquarters when Mr. Baldwin will be making further reshuffling in his new Cabinet. However, one change in the Cabinet has not surprise anyone. Mr. J. H. Thomas has been practically "de-moted" as definitely as Mr. Malcolm MacDonald is promoted. Mr. Thomas has been consoled with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's former position of Secretary for the Colonies whereas the former has taken charge of the Dominion Office in Whitehall. Nobody doubts that the Dominions Secretaryship has much greater prestige and importance. Mr. Thomas has been transferred since Mr. Baldwin realised that sooner or later he must settle the Irish question. At the same time there has been growing uneasiness amongst the Dominions over the utterances and actions of Mr. Thomas. Mr. Baldwin could not overlook the feeling in Canada and Australia over Mr. Thomas reign in Dominions Office. Only the other day replying to a London comment on its recent article criticising Mr. Thomas, the "Melbourne Age" said that Mr. Thomas's peculiar unfitness for the Dominions Secretaryship was abundantly confirmed by those who had been in close touch with him. "Those qualities which would seem to endear Mr. Thomas to frequenters of public dinners and other social functions are a poor superficial substitute," said the "Age." "for those deeper and more sympathetic qualities essential in a Minister who has to interpret to the British Cabinet and people the problems and point of view of the Dominions." However, the one man who has been offended most in the reshuffling which took place yesterday is Lord Londonderry. He is understood to be rather bitter at his enforced resignation from the Lord Privy Sealship. In this connection it is significant that for the first time for many years there will be no Government reception at Londonderry House on the eve of Parliament's reopening.

"You Are A Disgrace To Your Race"

Judge Speaks Out His Mind To Africander Charged With Murder Of Native Boy

PIETERSBURG, (By Mail).

Oscar Jongbloed, a European farmer of this district, charged at the Circuit Court with the murder of a ten-year-old native boy and found guilty of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Fischer to six months' hard labour and six lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails.

According to evidence Jongbloed tied the boy's hands and feet to a barbed wire fence, thrashed him with an ox whip, and left him tied without food or water until sunset. The boy died a week later.

In passing sentence Mr. Justice Fisher said the offence for which the native was thrashed, namely, stealing cakes, was an offence which any child might commit.

"You are a disgrace to yourself, to your family and your race," he said to Jongbloed. "It is said of us Afrikanders that we do not know how to treat the native, and I must show to the world what this court thinks of your most inhuman action.

"The District Surgeon is now specifically instructed to examine you before the lashing is imposed." —Reuter.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(BY ZANDHYALA).

Prominent among the moves on the international chess board is again France where a threatened political crisis has thrown the world of international finance into a ferment. With the prospects of a embargo on the exports of oil to Italy,—by the countries of the League and the assurances of M. Laval to stand by the side of Britain in the event of any troubles in the Mediterranean, the Italo-Ethiopian Imbroglio threatens to assume larger dimensions, especially in view of the possibility that Italy, having already had some reversals on many fronts, may now try turn her resources against those whom she may consider responsible for her ostricism. The meeting of the Committee of Eighteen is postponed to next week, but they seem to have been making a determined effort to make the sanctions plan still more effective. In such an eventuality wide repurcussions may be expected in the realms of both international politics and finance.

Interesting Questions

Quite a good number of interesting questions have cropped up before the public as a result of the promulgation of the Ordinance by the Government of India applying sanctions against Italy. There are a large number of Italian hotels and concerns in India. Is it an offence under the Ordinance to extend patronage to Italian restaurants and caterers? Are the British Indians committing an offence by having dealings with Italian concerns? Legal opinion seems to hold the view that such an act is an offence. A question of importance to the newspapers is whether the publications of the Italian advertisements is an offence. At least those for which credit is allowed for one month or quarter, come under the mischief of the ordinance. Again, is it an offence to take a policy in any of the Italian insurance companies? Is it an offence for the present policy holders to continue their premiums to those companies? If so what will happen to the premiums already paid?

France's Troubles

M. Laval is acclaimed again as the saviour of franc. The House of Representatives in France has expressed a vote of confidence in the present Government, but this does not mean that M. Laval is completely out of the wood, as he has to face severe criticism during the next few weeks on his proposals.

No one can deny that M. Laval is trying to carry out his task admirably according to strict financial orthodoxy'. He has to credit already 500 bills under the decree mandate. He reduced public expenditure and increased taxation. His role in international politics, with strict allegiance to the League Covenant and good will towards both Britain and Italy is marked with admirable strategy. But the chief trouble seems to be the differences that exist between M. Laval and the Chamber Finance Committee. Already the Finance Committee has recommended the restoration of the 10 per cent cut in the salaries of the public servants. The most important problem that the Government has to face is to assist business recovery and to restore investment confidence. The foreign trade of France has shown a contraction of about 12 per cent during the first nine months of 1935 as compared with the corresponding period of 1934.

The revenue has also shown a heavy fall, and the deficiency for the first nine months of 1935, as against estimates, totals about 3,492,433,700 francs. In view of these difficulties M. Laval cannot hope to turn the screw of deflation indefinitely. Already it is hinted in the Chamber that Government is prepared to devaluate the currency if the conditions are propitious and if the international co-operation comes forth for an agreement on the question of international stabilization of the currencies.

Reduction Of Bank Rate

The existence of the Reserve Bank of India has satisfied one of the long-felt needs of the Indian money market, by providing an effective bank rate to control the credit structure of the country. According to the anticipations of the market circles, the Bank rate in India is reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent this week, to make the bank rate an effective one, as a wide disparity existed between the interests in the money market and the bank rate.

The money market has remained very easy during the past few weeks with scarcely any borrowers even at the nominal rate of 1/4 per cent. The movement of Jute crop has already begun and the movements of crops like cotton, rice etc. will begin shortly. But there seems to be no prospect of any better demand for finance from trade quarters. The loss of the export trade with Italy owing to the application of sanctions against Italy has also contributed to the present dullness in trade.

As the Bank rate has remained quite out of touch with the actual conditions in the money market, it is a matter of gratification to note that the Reserve Bank authorities are attempting to establish the convention of controlling the credit and currency of the country by means of an effective bank rate.

But the present reduction in the bank rate may not have anything more than a psychological effect, as the Reserve Bank has not begun its discounting business. Though the Reserve Bank is sometimes reported to have been conducting open-market operations in the securities market, its influence is scarcely felt in the money market as its volume of business is very small. Further the scheduled banks do not go to the Reserve Bank for discounting their bills as the short-terms rates are still below the Bank rate. At any rate this move of the Reserve Bank from the orthodox policy, may be welcomed as the first step in providing an effective Bank rate in India for controlling the credit and currency of the country.

Already the Imperial Bank of India, and the other Joint Stock Banks have reduced the interest rate on Savings Bank deposits, and it is also rumoured that the banks are contemplating not to allow any interest on current deposit accounts. Market circles anticipate a short-dated loan on a 2½ per cent basis; and gossipmongers believe the conversion of the 3½ per cent irredeemable Government paper into a redeemable 3 per cent Paper as certainty. Whatever may be the next move on the part of the Reserve Bank, the money-market is assured of cheap money conditions during the coming few months, as the treasury bill maturities amount to about Rs. 16½ crores owing the month of December and as the Government of India is expected to reduce its floating debt to half of its present value during the first quarter of the New Year.

FREE INDUSTRY FROM "FUEHRER" IDEA

Dr. Schacht Puts Forth Strong Plea For Capitalism In Germany

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Nov. 30.

Dr. Schacht addressing the Academy of German Law appealed for fairplay for Capital in order to enable Germany to continue her constructive programme. He criticised the application of radical and Nazi ideas to industry and made stinging observations about the little Fuehrers. "We cannot forget that the products of Capital, for example, harvesters and mechanical ploughs are indispensable for feeding nation of 65 millions. Nothing requires capitalist foundation as much as modern army. Guns, aeroplanes, submarines and everything belonging to modern defence are unthinkable except in the highest development of capitalism.

He added that the Fuehrer idea was the most right and fortunate idea, provided the Fuehrer is a Fuehrer. But leaders are scarce and there are many more leaders' posts than leaders. To apply the "Leader" principle to every stocking factory makes the idea ridiculous. Economic autoarchy is only possible when sufficient foreign currency is available to meet fresh deficits. Foreign currency does not fall from heaven but can only be obtained by increased enterprise.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

THE PANTRY USED TO BE THERE -- AND NOW IT'S A SOLID BRICK WALL!
A BRICK WALL ALL RIGHT, MISS LANE--BUT IT MAY NOT BE SOLID!
HMM-I'VE TAPPED ALL OVER IT-- IT CERTAINLY SOUNDS SOLID--HELLO! WHAT'S THIS!-
A FAKE WALL?
NO, NOT THAT--IT'S A BULLET-HOLE AND SOME ONE HAS COVERED IT WITH PUTTY AND PAINT TO CONCEAL IT!
THERE'S BLOOD ON THIS BULLET!- HERVEY LYNE WASN'T SHOT IN THE PARK!-HE WAS KILLED HERE!-
H-8
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LYMAN ANDERSON

"Why The Yuvaraj?"

SHAUKAT ALI'S APOLOGIA

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As an old Aligarh cricketer and a lover of the game, I have been feeling unhappy over the undignified controversy started in the Press, which I am sorry to say does not enhance the reputation of Bombay.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, whom everyone admits to be a very generous supporter of cricket, is ever ready to help every sport in India. The Yuvaraj is a very keen cricketer and is a thorough sportsman making friends wherever he goes. He has no side and with fellow-cricketers he is an over-grown school boy. His Highness of Patiala, to encourage cricket in India and to give an opportunity to every school-boy and collegian, invited at his own expense a cricket team from Australia so that everyone may see them play and learn to improve his cricket by watching them play. The Australians from all accounts are very popular in India and there is already great enthusiasm in the Indian cricket world.

To select the Indian team for the Test matches three great cricketers were appointed to act as committee of selection. Prince Duleepsinghji, the Nawab of Pataudi and Dr. Kanga were the three members. Unfortunately, Prince Duleepsinghji is still unwell and can neither play nor go about much. Therefore, in his place another keen sportsman and a patron of cricket, Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, was to act. Nawab of Pataudi was chosen to lead the Indian team in all the Test matches in India and also in England when the Indian team goes there on tour. Under medical advice he cannot play in the Bombay Test match and so the three selectors chose after thoroughly studying all the circumstances the Yuvaraj of Patiala to captain the team at Bombay. It is a pity that now we learn that the selection was not unanimous and my old esteemed friend, Dr. Kanga, has sent in his resignation from the Selection Committee which his friends and admirers deeply deplore. I do beg him to reconsider and withdraw his resignation. India needs a very disciplined crew in these days of transition when we are passing through critical times. It is no use probing the reasons for this choice. We should not indulge nor take pleasure in rumours and gossips, which shows that we are not a united crew. Personally, Sir, as a lover of my country and the noble game of cricket, I would request all to do their utmost to smoothe matters and not create further difficulties. It is impossible to satisfy every arm-chair critic with a selection, but I think, on the whole, the team is quite good and we ought to be grateful to the Selection Committee who have done their best.

In the interest of cricket and for the good name of India and Bombay I will beg all to stop unseemly controversy and accept the decision of the Selection Committee. Let the Yuvaraj of Patiala, himself a good bat and a fine field, lead the Indian team at Bombay. He will always have the advice of C. K. Nayudu and Wazir Ali and I am sure we will give a good account of ourselves in the match.—Yours, etc.,

SHAUKAT ALI.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Change The Team

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"The first day's performance of the Australians in Bombay gives us a bit of an idea of the resourcefulness of their team, and I hope our cricket authorities have been sufficiently impressed by the same to realise that they should soon enact the changes in our team for the next match, for which the whole city has been clamouring for the last three days. If the Bombay public are desired to take a keen interest in the match, the team selected must be one which would have represented the country in an official Test match. I need not warn the authorities that they cannot whitewash their mistake by calling the team the Yuvaraj Eleven, for really the Bombay public have no special fascination for teams led by Maharajahs. The result of such whitewashing would be that not half of the expected number of spectators will turn up and the stands will present a pathetic spectacle of vacant seats, an experience quite uncommon in Bombay on important occasions. We are assuredly obliged to the Maharaja of Patiala for having taken the trouble to bring over the Aussies this year, but we would certainly appeal to those concerned that a fixture with the Yuvaraj XI should not replace the originally contemplated fixture of a match with an unofficial All-India XI. I hope our Australian guests will come to our rescue and fix up a match against the Yuvaraj XI later on and thus make it possible for the unofficial Test Match to be played as formerly arranged on the 4th in Bombay. I am sure the Bombay public will appreciate the gracious act of the Australians in this respect.

Before concluding, I may suggest that Major C. K. Naidu should resume the captaincy of the All-India XI and that Nazir Ali should fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal of the Yuvaraj of Patiala. I feel that these changes will meet general approval.—Yours, etc.,

Y. H. LALJEE.

Warden Road,
Bombay, Nov. 30.

Passing Over Of Nayudu

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to the selection of the first All-India Cricket Team to meet the Australians in Bombay, it has been made crystal clear by now how deeply the public resent the action of the Selection Committee. Dr. Kanga deserves the hearty congratulations of all well-wishers of Indian cricket if his resignation is due to his difference of opinion as regards the selection of the team.

While trying our best to influence the Selection Committee to rectify the wrong, we must also be prepared to face the eventuality of the Committee refusing to respect public feeling. In that case how can we take up and answer the challenge effectively is the question, that should be decided without delay. We suggest the best and the most effective way of taking it up, and throwing back the insult hurled at the just public opinion, is completely to boycott the match. So the first thing required for the moment is to call a public meeting immediately and decide upon boycott in case the Committee continues to defy the wishes of the supporters of Indian cricket. Can the Committee dare say anything against the ability and experience of C. K. Nayudu to lead the team? Can the present selected captain come anywhere near Nayudu in bearing the All-India responsibility. Definitely no, then what influenced the Selection Committee to replace the able person and bring on a player who has not shown anything worth the name on the cricket field?

We, therefore, appeal to our players, especially the great players like Nayudu, Wazir Ali, Amarnath and Merchant to refuse to play under such indignity and thus to help to maintain the public self-respect.

We still hope the Selection Committee would see their way to do justice to Indian cricket and talent by making the required changes in the team as the public demands and thus hold high the honour of the game and the country as also justify their own appointment. If they refuse, well, let Bombay give a fitting reply to the snobbery displayed, by a complete boycott of the match and thus forcing them to open their eyes.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. NADKARNI.

A Blunder

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is said that a prominent Hindu bowler does not wish to play under Naydu. By including this bowler and ousting Naidu do the Powers-that-be guarantee us victory against the Australians? Are they not aware that for the sake of discipline the M. C. C. had to omit two of their greatest bowlers in Voce and Larwood, but for whose exclusion they would have comfortably won the "rubber" against the Australians and the South African as well? Wazir can be as good a Captain as Naidu and in Nazir and Mushtaque we have two of the ablest all-rounders that a country can produce:: then why run after the Yuvaraj of Patiala? The recent Quadrangular Matches have once again proved that Naydu is still the supreme man in the field of Cricket and if in spite of this, the Board of Cricket Control in India insist on his supersession, it would be only apt on the part of the thousands of Cricket fans in Bombay to protest against the Board's decision in some effective manner. Will the Selection Committee rectify their blunder before it is too late?—Yours, etc.

M. V. T.

Injustice To Nayudu

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pity that the selection Committee has overlooked the claims of Major Nayudu to lead the India Eleven and selected the Yuvaraj of Patiala to mollify the malcontents. I have nothing to say against the Yuvaraj but I am only sorry that the claim of the best India Cricketer and one of the best Cricketers in the World should have been overlooked. If certain people meant mischief, it was the duty of the committee to stop the mischief, by excluding such peop'e from the team altogether. Such people must be thrown out not only from the tests but from all the 1st class Cricket Tournaments.

When Jardine captained the M.C.C. to India in 1933, there were many in the team who neither liked him nor his captaincy, and yet they, one and all obeyed him on the field. That is the right team-spirit. But some of our players, it seems, are lacking in that.—Yours, etc.

T. NAGESH RAO.

Junagadh Finances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As regards your criticism of the expenditure incurred by the Junagadh State after Education and Medical Departments may I invite your attention to the note on Education in Junagadh which was published in your issue dated the 27th September, 1935. You will notice the very considerable progress made during the last vear and you will I hope concede that acme of perfection cannot be achieved in this as in all other nation building activities, all in a year. Progress, if sure, must be steady. However we have alreadv. one full fledged Arts College, 3 High Schools and a number of A. V. and primary schools. Besides all school education except in VI & VII standards is free and liberal scholarships are given. We have decided to spend Rs. 50 000 for Science teaching in the College. You will thus see that the State is not niggardly in expenditure on education.—Yours, etc.,

EDUCATION.

BID GOOD-BYE TO OLD RUTS

AHMEDABD, Dec. 1.

Presiding over the Ahmedabad Students' Conference last evening Professor K. T. Shah said that such conferences on part of students not only strive for a change in the methods of the present day education but also endeavour hard for all-round social progress, bidding good-bye to the old ruts and customs.

The President advised the students to become rebels against the old structure of the society and initiate drastic transformations in the present order for acquiring this goal. They must have the strength of organisation and seek the co-operation of their teachers to bring about this change.

Prof. Shah advocated a drastic change in the present examination system and curriculum which produced machines. He said that a system of education suiting the condition of the country should bes hammered out.—United Press.

LITERATURE AND SANCTIONS

ROME, Nov. 28.

Shakespeare and Shaw are the only English authors to escape "counter sanctions in the intellectual field;" Shakespeare, because he was the Elizabethan son of the Italian renaissance, and Shaw, because he is the "most brilliant and anti-British of all the living British dramatists." These are among the few exceptions that the Minister of Propaganda makes in decreeing that no plays, operas, musical turns and symphonies emanating from the sanctionist countries may be performed in Italy.—Reuter.

SHAW'S REPLY

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Mr. Bernard Shaw objects to his plays receiving preferential treatment in Italy because they are considered anti-British.

He says that while it is very flattering to be associated with Shakespeare, he considers himself to be one of Britain's best friends. He refuses to have his plays performed merely on the ground that he is the most anti-British of writers and has therefore, instructed his agents not to apply to Italy for an exception in his favour.

Mr. Shaw adds that he is quite friendly to Italy but he cannot accept the position of being an anti-British author.

TENSION INCREASES IN LAHORE

(Continued from page 1).

juries at the civil dispensary, while it is stated that many more were attended to by private practitioners.

Police have seized a large number of kirpans and other weapons.

Section 144 has been promulgated.—A.P.

FRENZIED FANATICISM

Prof. Abdul Majid Denounces Murderous Assaults

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

Prof. Abdul Majid Khan in the course of a statement to the press says:—

I believe I am voicing truly the sentiments of all sane and sensible Muslims, when I maintain, that no condemnation of murderous assaults on innocent individuals, can ever be too severe, and that the recent dastardly stabbing of Sardar Jiwan Singh deserves to be widely denounced in unmeasured terms. It cannot be too often repeated that such indescribably brutal deeds are, generally, perpetrated by those, who are either mentally unhinged, or who have taken an over-dose of irreligion, which is another name of sheer savagery, and frenzied fanaticism.

Islam is pre-eminently a religion of peace, and inasmuch as it stands for the unity of God, it cannot but foster the spirit of Universal Bretherhood. No wonder that the Holy Quran strictly enjoins on Muslims to abjure, once for all, the use of violence, for all conceivable religious purposes. With a view effectively to bringing home noble religious ideals of toleration and charitableness, to the minds of irresponsible and misguided persons, it is absolutely essential to raise the general tone of the vernacular press of the Punjab, and to improve the public morale of communal firebrands, as most of the miseries, which vex us at the present moment, are mainly due to inflammatory speeches and intemperate writings.

CEASE PLAYING WITH FIRE

Punjab Governor Appeals For Peace

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

"Threats of direct action, organised processions and demonstrations, which inevitably lead to counter activities, are not conducive to public peace. By keeping alive the state of excitement they encourage conditions in which individual fanatics commit dastardly attacks on innocent persons, which is a disgrace to the province. They continue the vicious circle from which it becomes more difficult for communities to escape. They not only make impracticable the solution by consent of immediate problems but they gravely prejudice the future of the province. Those responsible for them are playing with fire and it is high time that they should realise their danger and their futility."

Thus observed His Excellency the Governor of Punjab at St. Andrews' Dinner to-night referring to the communal tension in the province.

Concluding His Excellency hoped that the good sense of people would assert itself above temporary passions and prejudices and would restore those good relations between the communities.—United Press.

NEW C-IN-C IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.

Sir Robert Cassels, the new Commander-in-Chief and Lady Cassels arrived here at 4-30 this afternoon and were received at the station by Sir William Bartholomew, Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Leslie, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry E. A. Rhys Pryce, Air Marshall Sir E. R. Ludlow Hewitt, Sir Edmond Ironside and Mr. C. B. Duke, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy.—A.P.

ERSKINE'S FEARS

Series Of Groups May Lead To Unstable Govt. Under Reforms

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

"I would say that whatever may happen at the coming election I do hope that some party will get a majority (laughter) because with particular constitution of Madras Assembly what I am myself afraid of is the emergence of a large number of groups, none owing any allegience to other, and as a result the Government of this presidency changing once a month or perhaps every six months. I do not believe that if this happens the new Constitution will work satisfactorily," said H. E. the Governor, responding to the toast of "The Land We ive In," at St. Andrews dinner last night.

Continuing His Excellency said after all we have seen in Europe representative institutions decaying on all sides. They have gone in Italy and Germany while in France they seem to be quite unstable. I believe that they are only stable in Great Britain because we have always been able somehow to get a Government supported by majority in the House of Commons and which is able to govern without interruption (Hear, hear). For that reason I hope that some party will come in with a majority which will enable it to remain in office for the term of the Assembly, namely, five years.

The very last thing I wish to see in this Presidency or anywhere else in India is a series of groups and continually changing Government, for, in those circumstances, no representative institution can last for any length of time.—A. P.

Hammond At Nagpur

NAGPUR, Dec. 1

Sir Laurie Hammond, Chairman Indian Delimitation Committee, two members and the Secretary arrived this morning from Madras. Sir Laurie Hammond is staying at Government House.

The Committee commences its work to-morrow when it will meet the Local Government.—A.P.

AGRICULTURAL COLONIES FOR UNEMPLOYED

President's Plea At Bengal Youths' Conference

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Welcoming the delegates to the All-Bengal Middle Class Unemployed Youths' Conference, held at Calcutta on 30th November, Mr. Bhattacharjee said that it was recognised on all hands that the miseries, privations, and devastations created by unemployment amongst the middle classes of Bengal had been of a vast magnitude with serious consequences to the welfare of the society.

Uptil now, it was this class which had supplied the country with its intelligentsia. All the progressive ideas and activities emanated from this class.

Life had now become stern to the middleclass youngman. He was chewing that inexpressible thing which is called "The cud of bitterness." A horrible thing, which includes days without food, nights without sleep, days, weeks and months without labour, a future without hope, humiliations, self-respect outraged, disgust, prostration and extreme bitterness.

Mr. Bhattarcharjee traced the origin of unemployment to industrialism but deprecated attempts to solve the problem by advising the boycott of machine.

"What is needed in our country is also a serious attempt by the State to tackle this problem—as it has manifested in this country. The malady is in the social body, so it will be futile for individuals to attempt to cure it. Only the State can,—with the willing co-operation of the public, devise some measures and schemes, by the application of which,—the economic structure of the society can be so remodelled as to enable it to adjust itself to the changed circumstances due to the advent of the large scale factories and capitalism and the contact with the Western civilisation."

Mr. Bhattacharjee suggested the formation of Panchayats in Villages and the taking up of industries by the State as a method of solving unemployment.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Sir M. N. Roy Choudhury, who presided over the Conference, in the course of his speech criticised the Hartog report and said, there was no intellectual degeneration among Indian students.

Proceeding he said:

'We are on the threshold of a new era full of opportunities, which we must seize with intelligence and imagination. We can ill-afford to forget that education builds up the backbone of a nation. We live in an epoch of expansion; and the essence of any epoch of expansion is movements of ideas, rushing forth with dynamic energy. The need of the moment is to provide for scientific and industrial education on a very large scale to go hand in hand with cultural education to enable our youngmen to build up their material prosperity upon the unyielding elements of honesty and righteousness. My own idea has always been a bifurcation of studies according to the needs of different class of students. They must acquire general knowledge and also specialize."

Advising a Federation of Zamindars, he said, "It will also afford all possible facilities to establish agricultural colonies and cottage industries for our educated youngmen of the middle class, quite a good number of whom will also be employed as Engineers, fitters, mechanics and drivers. The capital expenditure required for the formation of such a Federation and for agricultural and industrial developments within its jurisdiction, may be raised by loans, guaranteed by Government, either in India or in foreign countries.

STATE'S RESPONSIBILITY

"It pains me to find that our educated youngmen prefer even petty clerical jobs to agricultural pursuits because their tendencies are to live, as far as possible, in towns and cities, and to avoid village-life, as the rural environment cannot provide for them such amenities of life as come in their way in urban areas. I must warn them against cultivation of luxurious habits and emasculating tendency to lead an easy going life. They must re-adjust their angle of vision and consider the problem which confronts them from the practical side. At the same time I must ob-

(Continued in Col. 5).

(Continued from column 7.)

serve that the State and the people in dealing with this question must devise ways and means to so develop the occupational centres for our unemployed as may give them facilities for educational, recreational and social activities.

"There is no denying the fact that our educated young men still suffer from inferiority complex and consider manual labour to be derogatory. I have already condemned this attitude, but it must be conceded that time and occupation can alone effect the change we are anxious to bring about. On the other hand, it will also be necessary to improve the physical constitution of the majority of the "Bhadralok" class by the adoption of the world-standard in the development of recreative and physical training. Unless that is done they cannot expect to attain that physical fitness which is essential for intensive manual labour."

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Italo-Abyssinian Conflict

A FORECAST

(BY G. L. M.)

ROME, 1st December 1936.

There is widespread rejoicing all over Italy owing to the news of a great Italian victory in a fierce battle with the Abyssinian troops. Eye-witnesses report that about 1,000,000,000,000 Abyssinians were killed right on the spot and nearly twice the number were seriously wounded. Those who were not wounded fled and those who did not flee surrendered voluntarily to the Italian General. It was a grim fight in which Italian aeroplanes bombed terrifically.

It is reported that the construction of a highway to enable the Italian troops to march to Adis Ababa in March next is almost on its way to completion.

ABYSSINIAN TRIUMPH.

ADDIS ABABA, 2nd Dec., 1936.

Reassuring news from the frontier has cheered up the whole population (including the reporters). In a guerilla warfare with the Italian advance troops which were escorted by air-bombers, the Italians have been severely defeated, routed and nearly 2,00,000 of their men have been killed or wounded. One Italian general lost his life (or knife—reports are conflicting owing to telegraphic mutilation) and two Italian colonels have been taken prisoners. Reports of Italian victory are resolutely and authoritatively denied and it is officially stated that the Abyssinians lost only two soldiers and three mules.

Road construction is seriously hampered by rain, Abyssinian ambuscades, sanctions and malaria. Air reconnoitring by Abyssinian aeroplanes shows that only half-a kilometre of the road has been built up and it is in the wrong direction over a desert.—

STIFFENING SANCTIONS

GENEVA, 2nd January 1937.

Renewed hopes are expressed about the effective operation of sanctions during the new year. Since Germany, America, Japan, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Argentine, Chile, Peru and a few other countries have not yet become sanctionist and are, in fact, declining to sanction, the sanctionist countries are meeting again at the end of this month to devise ways and means of preventing loopholes for circumventing the operation of sanctions.

Sir Samuel Hoare in a broadcast to the whole world (and also the planets if they care to listen-in) stated that boycott had for the first time been sanctified by sanctions and was enforced in India by an Ordinance penalising boycott. But he had resolutely put down boycott in India by Ordinances previously because it had not been sanctioned by the League of Nations and had not received the approbation of world-conscience. Britain was the conscience-keeper of the world because Britishers never allowed their obligations to get to the opposite side of their interests.

Mr. Anthony Eden saw the French Premier in order to investigate the possibility of ensuring the independence of Abyssinia under general international and particular Italian control through a League mandate. There are slender hopes as Mussolini wants to link up Ethiopia in a federation with Italian Somaliland and Eritrea. It is anticipated that he might send for Sir Malcolm Hailey and Mr. Jayakar to consult them about the establishment of a Federation.

WHAT IS "WAR"? GENEVA PUZZLED.

GENEVA, 2nd February 1937.

A serious complication has arisen in the way of the Committee of Two (France and England) who were negotiating for a settlement satisfactory to Italy, Abyssinia and the League (that is, the Committee of Two) since Mussolini has not yet declared war on Abyssinia. Experts are puzzled as to the name of the operations going on in Abyssinia and a Preparatory Technical Committee has been appointed to study and define the precise nature of the conflict which is going on between Italy and Abyssinia. League circles now hold that those dead or wounded in the so-called 'battles' in Abyssinia cannot strictly be regarded as "war casualties" and the technical character of their alleged deaths or wounds has still to be explored. Until a clear, unanimous and definitive definition is arrived at by experts, contacts between Britain, France and Italy have been suspended but not abandoned. They will be resumed immediately after the experts decide as to whether a war is or is not in progress and if it is not war, what exactly is going on in Abyssinia.

ADVANCE OF ITALIAN TROOPS.

ROME, 1st June 1937.

Latest reports from Abyssinia indicate that Italian troops are advancing in all directions. Abyssinian troops are retreating in exactly the opposite directions. News of the massacres of Italians by Natives is denied.

The brother-in-law of the Crown Prince has been taken prisoner. The Italian General has wired to Mussolini that he (the brother-in-law) has willingly and voluntarily surrendered to him (the General) and that he (the brother-in-law) has declared his (the brother-in-law's) profound faith in Fascism, sincere loyalty to Signor Mussolini and deep admiration for Macaroni.

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ITALIAN RETREAT.

ADDIS ABABA, 2nd June, 1937.

Italian reports of Italian advance are denied here. On the contrary, Abyssinian troops are reported by Abyssinians to be advancing and recapturing positions which they had not lost.

The Crown Prince has no brother-in-law and he cannot, therefore, be captured, much less like Macaroni.

(Strictly copyright to Ourselves west of Honolulu and to the "Daily Wail" in U.S.A.).

GENEVA CAN'T DECIDE.

INDIA SUPPORTS SANCTIONS.

GENEVA, 1st December, 1937.

As the Preparatory Technical Committee could not arrive at a unanimous definition of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, it has adjourned 'sine die' and has referred the matter to the Hague Tribunal.

Meanwhile, economic sanctions are said to be having remarkable effect in Italy. The nobility has given up tomato sauce and Mussolini is living only on tomato sandwiches.

The Government of India have notified the League Secretariat that all Indian exports to Italy have been stopped and British and Empire imports have been entirely substituted for Italian imports. India is the only country to have taken such complete, effective and immediate sanctionary action and sacrifice its revenue and trade in order to uphold international law and vindicate the Covenant. Lord Linlithgow is here called the "Faithful Covenanter."

FOOD SHORTAGE IN ABYSSINIA

ROME, 1st April, 1938.

There is a serious food shortage in Abyssinia. Rations have been introduced and riots have broken out in Addis Ababa. The Emperor has stored up food in the Palace and has shut himself up in a cellar.

(Sole copyright to ourselves in the whole world below the stratosphere).

ITALIANS SUFFER FROM WATER SHORTAGE

ADDIS ABABA, 2nd April, 1938.

Rumours regarding food shortage in Abyssinia are reguarded as the best "April Fool" joke here since "something like war" broke out "somewhere in Abyssinia." Two persons died of overeating yesterday. The Emperor lives in the open and refuses to enter the Palace.

Italian troops are suffering from serious water shortage. Two Italian battalions died of thirst during the last week.

(Universal copyright to ourselves in the entire solar system).

MUSSOLINI REFUSES TO DECLARE WAR.

GLOOM IN GENEVA.

GENEVA, 1st Dec., 1938.

As the Hague Tribunal could not discover what was exactly in progress in Abyssinia for the last three years despite the Tribunal's search and research for over a year, the Sub-Committee appointed by the Preparatory Technical Commmittee has decided to report to the Technical Committee to recommend to the Committee of Two to ask the Assembly of the League to suggest to the Council to request Signor Mussolini to declare war in order to clear up the legal difficulties and to enable the League to end something which is somewhat technically ambiguous at present.

Signor Mussolini is adamant and stated at a huge rally of Black Shirts in Milan that he would not declare war simply to oblige the League of Nations. "They can stew in their legal juice for aught I care," he concluded amidst wild applause: "If Britain can establish an empire for vindicating the principle of autonomous self-government, I can surely carry on a war without declaring it."

Gloom has spread in the League circles as a result of Mussolini's obdurate and unbending attitude.

There seems no hope now of either ending the war or having a war declared. It is rumoured that as Mussolini does not favour a war, he might be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for the year.

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WHY COMPULSORY LEGISLATION?

Mr. Kelkar's Rejoinder To Sir G. Madgaonkar

"CASTE IS OF COURSE MAN-MADE"

Writing under caption "Caste and Untouchability," Mr. N. C. Kelkar writes as follows in the "Indian Social Reformer."

In the 'Harijan' of 16th November, there appears an open letter to M. Gandhi written by Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar. In the main body of the letter he clearly states his own position as to the problems of Caste and Untouchability, and in the end appeals to certain persons, whom he regards as Hindu leaders, to 'give a clear lead' and a 'courageous lead' on this vital question.

In this category of Hindu leaders Sir Govindrao mentions myself along with Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya. But without presuming to be such a great leader of Hindu opinion as he thinks me, I feel bound to disclose my opinions on the stated questions, because I hold that a man's views on public affairs can be regarded as public property, liable to be disclosed on a legitimate challenge.

Sir Govindrao demands not only a 'clear' lead but also a 'courageous' lead! What he inwardly means by this is obvious! I have no hesitation in accepting the challenge. I do not know whether the answer that I am giving him, in the following few lines, will be clear enough for his purpose. But I am prepared to stand or fall by what I am stating. These opinions of mine have been held by me consistently thoroughout my life; and being a journalist and active public worker, I had to disclose and state them already on many occasions.

CASTE IS NOT DIVINE.

I do not believe in caste as divine. It is man-made and the product of social evolution under particular physical or material conditions. The verse in the Gita about this should be quite clear in its meaning even to a man of ordinary intelligence. 'Varna' does not mean caste by birth. The 'Varna' of a man is a philosophical interpretation or description of his, regard being had to his mental and spiritual tendencies, taken together with the work which he does under the influence of those tendencies.

If caste system so defined can be called divine, it is only so much divine as every other thing created in the God's Universe, and also only so much immune from modification or mutation by human agency. Like Sir Govindrao, I do not believe that Caste, as now understood and observed by Orthodox Hindu opinion, was ordained by the Vedas. It is, no doubt, the product of immemorial custom; but there is no custom which the Hindu Society has no right to change if it so wills rationally. Our sense of the authority of even the Vedas is and must be limited by our sense of what is rationally good for us, that is to say, not particular individuals, but the Hindu Society. I do not think the present water-tight compartments of caste will remain, or ought to remain as they are. Inter-dining or even inter-marriage as between different castes is not, 'theoretically,' either a sin against the Hindu Religion or an offence against the Hindu society. As actual evidence of my own opinions held on this subject I may state that I have (1) supported the Basu Bill, and the Patel Bill, (2) openly joined Sahabhojans (non caste dinners), (3) brought about inter-marriages (in my own family) with a view to encourage fusion among the sub-castes of Brahmins.

I have faced ex-communication and even open unpopularity, for some of these things. But my anchor holds. I do not believe in untouchability, and hold that it ought to go and must be removed. I want this not only for strengthening the Hindu Society internally, but also on grounds of absollute justice and fairness.

WHY LEGISLATION?

But while I hold these views theoretically, I have differed and must differ from extreme or revolutionary social reformers, who would like to accomplish all the needed changes and transformations by compulsory legislation. I cannot go in this matter beyond permissive legislation, so that progressive people may be helped to make an experiment of their favourite reform upon themselves, without suffering any undue injury to their civil status. Similarly I am opposed to legislation calculated to coerce orthodox people to admit all or any people to their temples. I wonder if Sir Govindrao knows that I have held, now for years, precisely the same view as he holds about making a distinction between the main building and the inner shrine of a temple. Without being egotistical, I may claim, that I was almost the first in Maharashtra to suggest that as a compromise. My view is that upto a certain line, which marks off the shrine from the open hall, or ('Sabha Mandap') as it is called, all castes should be free to enter a temple, but that no person, (excepting the consecrated official worshipper) be allowed to enter the sacred shrine, even though he be a Brahmin among Brahmins. This compromise secures three things (1) Satisfaction to the untouchable of having ('Darshan' of the deity) direct, if he really hankers for that spiritual blessedness. (2) Assurance to him that he is on the same level of right or privilege with any other class, if what troubles him 'really' is jealousy of the Brahmin. (3) Prevention of the sacred Shrine from pollution due to indiscriminate entry.

I hope I have made my position clear on all the questions referred to in Sir Govindrao's letter.

Armed Dacoity In U. P. Village

BENARES, Nov. 30.

Information has reached here to the effect that a daring armed dacoity was committed last night in a village named Gopalganj in Jaunpur District when the dacoits decamped with cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 2,000.

It is stated that some fifty dacoits armed with lathis surrounded the Gopalganj Bazaar at night and two of them entered a shop dealing in ready made gold and silver ornaments. One of them gagged the owner of the shop and the other was engaged in removing the gold and silver ornaments and other valuables and cash. Afterwards they all disappeared at a time.—United Press.

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Mutawalli's Opposition To Durgah Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER (By Mail.)

A section of the Muslim population of Ajmer consisting of the Mutawalli of the Durgah and his community known as Khadims, have formed a committee of their own to oppose the Durgah Bill. The Mutawalli contends that the office of the Mutawalli of the Durgah is hereditary, and that the object of the proposed bill is to reduce the Mutawalli to the status of a manager under the committee.

It is hardly expected that the Mutawalli can convince the public of his contention, as the present Committee was constituted under the Religious Endowment Act XX of 1863, which clearly lays down the fact that the Mutawalli is neither hereditary, nor anything greater than a manager of the endowment under the Committee.

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AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

On account and at the risk of Mr. Abdul Kadar Lal Mahomed:—

All that piece of Malki land together with the buildings situated near Agra Road Kurla, admeasuring 272. 75 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 222 standing in the Municipal Register in the name of Mr. Abdul Kadar Lal Mahomed under Bazar Ward House No. 8 and bounded on the North by open space, on the South by the Village Road, on the East by the open space and on the West by the New Agra Road.

AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

On account and at the risk of Mr. Hepjatalli Aivajalli:—

All that piece of Malki land together with the buildings situated near Old Agra Road, Kurla, admeasuring 67 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 322 Standing in the Municipal Register in the name of Mr. Hepjatalli Aivajalli under New Mill Ward House No. 365 and bounded on the North, South, East and West by the open space.

AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

On account and at the risk of Mrs. A. Janmahomed:—

All that piece of Leasehold land together with the buildings situated near Chembur Road, Kurla, admeasuring 41.51 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 292 standing in the Municipal Register in the name of Mrs. A. Janmahomed under Khajuri Bhatti Ward House No. 1 and bounded on the North by the Public Road, on the South by the open space, on the East by the property of Mr. Lalji Keshavji and on the West by the open space.

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Civic Address To Bombay Mayor

Thana Municipality Resolves To Invite Nariman To Hoist National Flag Over Municipal Premises

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 28.

After a prolonged debate for over three hours, the Thana Municipality at its meeting held last night under the presidentship of Mr. W. A. Rege decided to rehoist the tricolour on the municipal building; to invite Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, to perform the first hoisting ceremony; to present an address of welcome to Mr. Nariman on that occasion and to spend Rs. 50 towards expenses incidental to the address from the municipal savings fund.

Mr. D. M. Damle, vice-president, who is also the president of the Thana District Congress Committee, asked for priority to move his resolution in connection with the rehoisting of the national flag, and presenting of an address of welcome to Mr. K. F. Nariman.

After taking the sense of the House, the president allowed him to do so.

Mr Damle moved: "In view of the fact that the grounds for discontinuing the hoisting of the national flag, set forth by the then District Magistrate in his letter, dated 14th November, 1931, no longer exist, this General Board resolves that the old practice of hoisting the national flag on the municipal building be resumed, and that the first hoisting ceremony should be celebrated at the hands of Sjt. K. F. Nariman the Mayor of Bombay, on such a date and at such a time as would suit him."

Mr. C. T. Randive moved an amendment: "As the national flag is not to be hoisted for the first time on the municipal building, and as the practice of hoisting it is only to be resumed, the purpose can be served by requesting some citizen from Thana to hoist it as before, and as it was because of the hoisting of the national flag on this municipal building that Mr. Damle was sent to jail, it is for that among many other reasons that Mr. Damle, the vice-president, should be requested to hoist the same on such day and time as suits him.'

A second amendment was moved by Mr. P. M. Lombar in Marathi to the effect that Mr. C. T. Randive should be requested to hoist the national flag on a date to be fixed for the purpose, because he had taken leading part in the railway strike and other public agitations.

POINT OF ORDER

At this stage a point of order was raised by Mr. D. B. Reporter, a nominated member, as to whether the proposition and the amendments were in order in view of the Government circular of November 14, 1931 and as the hoisting of the national flag was neither a municipal question nor a part of any question connected with the municipal administration under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act.

In ruling the point out of order, the President said: "The Government circular is not applicable to the present case. This very municipality has done it in the past, and other municipalities and corporations have also done so. It is for the convenience and education of the people as contemplated by section 71 (r) that such a flag can be hoisted. I, therefore, hold that the proposition and both the amendments are in order."

Mr. Kassamalli F. Thanawala rose to another point of order as to whether the proposition and the amendments were in order, in view of the fact that the General Board had already adopted the principle of hoisting its own municipal flag by passing a resolution on February 1, 1933.

The President overruled the point of order and held that the proposition and the amendments were in order. He said that as a result of the suggestion made by Mr. Thanawala in 1933 the idea of hoisting a municipal flag was approved by the General Board, but no definite conclusion was reached; and even if it had, as it was not carried out there being no flag at present hoisted, it was open to the present board to make its own choice.

Mr. Thanawala then moved a third amendment: "In view of the fact that the Municipality had resolved to hoist its own municipal flag, and wherefor a sub-committee was appointed for the selection of its colours, etc., and which had made certain suggestions, the General Board approves and resolves that the colour of that municipal flag should be white with letters "T. M." on its blue colour. The unfurling ceremony should be done by the President of the Municipality on a suitable day and time."

The third amendment was carried as 5 councillors voted for it and 4 for the second.

Next the first amendment was carried, 7 councillors having voted for it and 6 for the third.

When votes were taken between the proposition and the first amendment, 12 councillors voted for the former, one for the latter, one did not vote, while six voted against both.

As a substantiative proposition 13 voted for, 6 against while one did not vote. It was, therefore, declared carried.

Mr. Damle next moved: "The General Board resolves that Mr. K. F. Nariman should be given a befitting address of welcome on the occasion."

Mr. S. M. Abhyankar moved an amendment that the following should be added after the word occasion: "And that a committee consisting of Messrs. W. A. Rege, D. M. Damle, C. T. Randive, S. M. Abhyankar and D. M. Nadkarni be appointed to prepare the draft of welcome and a mention should be made in it of his services rendered to the country as a great Indian leader, and to arrange other details."

It was accepted by the proposer of the original resolution.

It was carried by a majority, 11 voted for, 6 against, three not-voting.

ALLOTMENT FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Damle then moved: "The General Board resolves that the sum of Rs. 50 should be spent for reception and address, and the expenses should be met from the General Savings of the Municipality."

Mr. P. M. Lombar moved an amendment in Marathi to the effect that the expenses incidental to the address should be met by those members who were willing to subscribe to the fund.

When put to vote ten councillors voted for the proposition, three for the amendment, two did not vote, while five voting against both.

It may be mentioned here that as the expenses have not been sanctioned by two-thirds majority (i.e., 18 members) the sympathisers will have to subscribe privately.

HEDJAZ PROMULGATES ARMS ACT

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

The Saudi Government of Arabia has recently promulgated a law prohibiting the purchase, sale or carrying of arms and other lethal weapons throughout Hedjaz without a licence from the Government.

It may noted that before the promulgation of this law every one in Arabia was free to carry as many arms as he wished and to arm himself in any way he liked.

Fruit Merchants Demand Reduction In Freight

(From A Correspondent)

Under the auspices of the Fruit and Vegetable Merchants' Sangh, Bombay, a public meeting was held in Crawford Market on Saturday 23rd instant at 5-30 p. m. to request the Railway authorities to reduce freight on fruit and vegetable parcels.

The meeting passed a resolution saying that in view of the trade depression the high railway freight the income of the poor agriculturists has gone down and therefore, requesting that the present freight to be reduced by half.

Other resolutions relating to the same problem were also passed.

JUTE GODOWN GUTTED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

A serious fire broke out early this morning in a jute godown of the Calcutta Jute Manufacturing Company at Narkeldanga Main Road. The godown in which were stocked a large number of jute bales was completely gutted.

The fire is not yet extinguished and the fire brigade is still working.—United Press.

Railway Workers' Grievance

The Secretary writes:—

The delegates of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union at a meeting held on 27th November 1935 under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta entered a strong protest against closing of Saturday of B. B and C. I. Railway Work Shops, Lower Parel, Bombay, as an unwarranted attack on the already reduced standard of the workers and urge upon the Administration an immediate renewal of the full weekly work.

V. P. B. Mahasabha

The ninth session of the All India Vishwakarma Panchal Brahman Mahasabha will be held during the next Christmas in Cawnpore.

CALCUTTA.—Over 400 detenus have been permitted by the Senate of the Calcutta University to appear for different examinations of the University as non-collegiate students.

DISEASE IS MAN'S FRIEND

Only Way To Cure It Is By Atoning For Outraged Laws Of Nature

On Wednesday at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall of the Theosophical Society, Dr. Sarma K. Lakshman Naturopath of Pudukotah, delivered a lecture on Nature Cure. Dr. Wakheria presided.

The lecturer began by showing that Nature Cure is a liberating idea, because it eliminates the doctor, and puts the follower into direct relation with the Power that heals disease and sustains health, namely, Nature.

This is possible, said Dr. Laksman, because Nature-Cure is extremely simple non-technical and absolutely safe, the treatment being absolutely drugless and the need for diagnosing the disease being absent. A disease cures itself and health grows.—both by the same means, the five-fold medicine, namely fasting diet, water, air and sunlight. Drugs are not only unnecessary, but are forbidden, because the follower is taught to regard disease, not as an enemy, but as a friend—a benignant process of the vital force, which is set up by Mother Nature as a means of purifying the body and restoring health.

Just as the dweller of a city is interested in the sanitation—cleanliness—of his city, in streets, atmosphere and houses, so the body-cell is vitally interested in the sanitary state—purity—of the inside of the body; it needs pure blood, sound nerves, and homogenous flesh. This is internal sanitation, and the only way to maintain it is dietetic righteousness and other measures of natural hygiene. Hungerless eating, over-eating and the like lead to an insanitary state of the living city, the body, and disease is the result; naturally the proper and sole sufficient remedy is to do amends to the outraged law of Nature, by fasting and other measures, taught by Nature Cure. If these are resorted to, drugs—which are always dangerous—are unnecessary.

The speaker concluded with a plea for the study and trial of the natural remedies.

Ramakrishna Mission Free Tuberculosis Dispensary, Delhi

Considering the heavy incidence of Tuberculosis in Delhi, the authorities of the local Ramakrishna Mission started the dispensary in October, 1933, with a view to treat poor T. B. patients as well as to educate them and their contacts in the method of prevention. The patients are treated on the modern scientific method by eminent doctors, who have volunteered their services to the institution.

A good many cases have been detected from contacts, who are watched carefully and examined in the dispensary as well as in their respective houses. Practical instructions as to preventive measures are given to the patients and their contracts. Small pamphlets in English and vernaculars have also been published and distributed free.

The institution is the first of its kind in Delhi, and is, perhaps, the only one, which is doing both curative and preventive work in the field. It is known from actual experience that the disease is so widespread as to become a regular menace to public health.

To cope with the situation successfully an immediate expansion of the work is necessary. For full facilities of work, the need of a permanet home for the dispensary is also keenly felt. On behalf of the poor sufferers, the Mission therefore, appeals to the generous public to help the institution as best as they can. Contributions, however small, in whatever form, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Swami Satprakashananda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, New Delhi.

Site For Proposed Madras Civil Aerodrome

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

It is understood that the Government of India have decided upon a site in the area between the Red Hills lake and the Great Northern Trunk Road (road leading from Madras to Nellore), for the proposed Civil Aerodrome at Madras.

The local Government have been asked to issue a notification for acquisition of such portions of the site as do not belong to the Government.—United Press.

Children's Own Paper

The All India Children's Association, Khar, writes:—

It has been decided by the All-India Children's Association to bring out an English illustrated monthly "Pushpa", the Children's Own Paper from January, 1936, with Shri Hansa Mehta and Bro. Shewak Bhojraj as its Editors. Its yearly subscription has been fixed at Re. 1 only, and a specimen copy of the same will be posted to any person, sending six pice stamps to the following address:

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New Office-Bearers Of The Bombay Hawkers' Union

(From A Correspondent)

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Hawker's Union was held on Wednesday last at Tamba Kanta, under the presidency of Miss Maniben Kara.

After the adoption of last year's report and accounts, the following office-bearers for the new year were elected:—

President: Dawood Suleman. Vice-Presidents: (1) Dr. J. N. Choksey, (2) Yusuf Meherally. General Secretary: R. S. Nimbkar.. Secretaries: (1) V. B. Karnik, (2) Ismail Rahimtoola. Treasurer: Mohamad Ismail.

The following were elected as Hon. members: (1) Miss Maniben Kara, (2) Dr M. R. Shetty, (3) Madan Shetty, (4) R. M. Naik, (5) M. A. Azad, (6) D. B. Karnik, (7) M. R. Masani.

The following resolutions were passed supporting the candidature of Miss Maniben Kara for the Municipal Corporation from the 'B' Ward and condemning the repressive policy of the Government against the working class and the national movement. The meeting formulated the following as the immediate demands of the Bombay Hawker's Union: (a) Abolition of the Encroachment Department, (b) reduction of the licence fees, (c) no interference by the police, (d) better treatment by the municipal officers and (e) throwing open of all streets to the hawkers for plying of their trade.

KARNATAK SAHITYA SAMMELAN

Session To Be Held In Bombay In Christmas Week

A meeting of the reception committee of the 21st session of the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan, which is to meet in December next, was held on Wednesday under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswamy. Mr. R. A. Jahgirdar, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, was unanimously elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Dr. M. Venkatrao, Rao Bahadur Talmakki, Mr. H. B. Gumaste, Dr. Baliga, Mr. N. S. Kowshik, Mr. R. K. Prabhu, Mr. A. P. Lewis, Mr. M. C. Muttanna were elected as Vice-Chairmen. Messrs. N. A. Shivoshwarkar, C. M. Handigund and R. J. Desnpande were elected as Hon. Treasurers. Messrs A. Seshan, H. S. Kalnad, Dinkar Desai, Betgeri and U. Shriniwas were elected Hon. Secretaries. Messrs. Gubbi and Co. were appointed as auditors. A working committee was elected consisting of the Chairman, Reception Committee, Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, Mr. Chidambara Rao, Dr. M. Ramarao, Mr. V. N. Adavi and Mr. M. V. Minajgi.

It was also decided to hold the Vijayanagara Conference on the 25th December, at the Forbes Gujarati Hall. Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D., D. Phil., Professor, Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona, will preside over this conference. Mr. V. N. Adavi, Currency Officer, Bombay, has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

ARTS & CRAFTS EXHIBITION

It was decided to hold a Karnatak Arts and Crafts Exhibition commencing from the 25th December 1935 to 1st January 1936 in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. A Committee was appointed for this purpose, consisting of Mr. M. V. Minajgi (Hon. Secretary), Prof. V. V. Kamat, Prof. B. S. Rao, Mr. Chafalkar (artist), Mr. B. D. Belvi, Mr. N. M Hungund. Mr. S. R. Manolli, Mr. Bagalwadikar and Mr. H. K. Gangadharayya.

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education Bombay, will open the Sammelan on the 26th December in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. He has also consented to open the Arts and Crafts Exhibition on the 26th.

It has also been decided to give prizes and medals to authors whose literary productions would be judged as deserving of such appreciation.

Safeguards Are Props To New Constitution

And Governor's Powers Are Bulwarks To New Cabinet, Says Burma Satrap

RANGOON, Nov. 30.

In a speech at Saint Andrews dinner tonight H. E. Sir Hugh Stephenson referring to the past revenue deficit thought that the province must be satisfied with courageous struggle against adversity and might look forward to future with a great deal more confidence. The Governor hoped that the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement which had met with approval of both countries would be allowed to stand but observed:

"The essential point to my mind is that we should be given breathing space in which to work out with calm deliberation what is best policy for Burma. I contemplate we should at a very early date take steps to ascertain full existing facts concerning our trade and its relation with general modern trend of world trade. We have not got facts at present and when we got facts I should hope that a small committee with one or more experts from outside Burma would be appointed to advise Government as to its policy and consequence of any given line of policy."

GOVERNOR ADVISES CAUTION

As regards immigration agreement the Governor felt, before Burma rushed into taking any action which might have wide consequences, steps should be taken to collect facts. He thought that the agreement gave Burma breathing space and he trusted it would be utilised by the establishment of competent labour office with a view to giving statistics and facts on which policy beneficial to Burma could be based.

Dwelling on the new constitution His Excellency said, Burma was taking upon herself greater responsibility than any other province in India because the Government of Burma would have to discharge functions of the Central or Federal Government in India. He viewed that safeguards and Governors' powers should not be regarded as derogation from full rights of self-Government but as bulwarks to the new Cabinet and as props to the infant constitution to prevent them both from being swept away by the immensity and novelty of their task.—A. P.

GODAVARI RIVER DISASTER

18 Drowned Including 5 Children

RAJAMUNDRY, Nov. 30.

Further details regarding launch disaster in the Godavari river shows that the ill-fated launch left Rajamundry on Monday evening for Dhadrachalam with about 26 passengers, kerosene petrol tins and cargo, halted at Polavaram for the night and reached Koyads in Nizam's Dominions on Tuesday evening.

Leaving Koyada in the early hours of Wednesday the launch entered deep waters at Jeodikuppangendi, 35 miles from Rajamundry at four o'clock in the morning. Strong current pushed down the launch which struck against a rock, bumped and leaned towards deep waters.

Confusion and excitement prevailed among the passengers aboard the launch which sank. Eighteen passengers mostly women were drowned and the rest managed to reach the shore. Entire cargo was lost, including, it is stated, three police guns and sixty rounds of ammunition.

18 DROWNED.

Eighteen were drowned including five children. Eight passengers reached shore with the aid of empty kerosene tins and also the entire crew.—A. P.

APPEAL FOR I. JTT MEMORIAL FUND

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

A strong appeal for funds to complete the memorial building in honour of the late Mr. Ramesh Chunder Dutt, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, was made at a public meeting held today to celebrate his 26th death anniversary, the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan presiding.

In response to the President's appeal nearly Rs. 10,000 were promised on the spot—United Press.

Transhipment On S. I. Railway

MADURA, Dec. 1.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Madura Junction, South Indian Railway, wires to the United Press:—

Transhipment of passengers, parcels and luggage will be effected over the damaged bridge between Paini and Purshpattur on the Dindigul-Podanur section for two trains from Dindigul and one train from Podanur during day on second and third December and three trains in each direction on and from 4th December during day until further advice.—United Press.

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ROLE OF CITY EDITOR

"Sanitary Inspector Of Finance"

"The rates of exchange condence, said Prof. Correia Fernandes in his lecture at the Institute of Bankers, on Thursday evening, "a multitude of forces and factors, monetary, political and psychological which affect modern financial life." The exchanges act as a fine barometer registering international hopes and fears, the special movements and the condition of trade and commerce.

After explaining the methods prevailing in Bombay for quoting foreign exchanges Prof. Correia Fernandes examined their implications and their effect on trade and prices. Exchange movements have behind them a whole hinterland of causes which produce fluctuations.

DOLLAR WOES STERLING

When Keynes made, some years ago, his famous plea for a "managed currency" designed to ensure exchange stability, steady credit and upward price movement, Conservative, England would not hear of the "revolutionary" proposal. Even the Labour Party showed scanty sympathy for the new idea. But England now has a "managed" currency and it has not proved a danger and a curse, as many Cassandras expected it to be in their croakings. The sterling currency has maintained a healthy upward level of prices, exchanges have been remarkably steady, and the boundaries of the sterling 'bloc' are extending themselves every day. Even the almighty dollar is now seeking a "rapprochement" with the widowed sterling whose behaviour has cently called forth the admiration of Gustav Cassel. The present currency system, said Prof. C. Fernandes though not natural in the conventional sense, is under the prevailing circumstances thoroughly scientific and in perfect accord with British financial genius.

The lecturer then explained the city's mechanism of exchange and the way different rates were derived from the London cross rates.

MONEY MARKET

The money market of India consisted of the Reserve Bank—the Caesar of the money kingdom—of the Imperial Bank, the "great" ten Exchange Banks, the joint-stock banks, co-operative banks, agency houses, brokers and shops. The Bank Rate also condensed the financial and credit situation of the country, and its scientific management by the Reserve Bank will contribute for a more regular development of the Indian money market.

Examining the returns of the Reserve Bank and of the Imperial Bank the lecturer showed how these returns reflected the position of Government finance, of the money conditions and of the available volume of credit. The statement of the Scheduled Banks published by the Reserve Bank was a great step forward in the study of monetary conditions. The whole money market of India, before the days of these returns, presented a nebulous condition, and which, for lack of statistics misled many Currency Commissions and even financial experts.

In conclusion Prof. Fernandes pointed out that the daily press in India was devoting increasing attention to trade and finances, essentially a city subject. But though information was satisfactory, and sometimes even exhaustive, interpretation of the financial statistics was sometimes obscure. The city editor is the sanitary inspector of finance—Government and Corporation.

-PRESS VIEWS-

A Scandal!

The Patna correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" makes certain "disclosures" about the appointment of the Director of Public Instruction for Orissa. The allegation are that four senior Indian members of the Educational Service have been superseded in favour of a junior European, against the advice of the Education Secretary and the Minister for Education. If these facts are correct, it is a bad augury for the reforms that the claims of competent senior Indians (one of them an Oriya) should have been overlooked and that the advice of the Minister of Education should have been disregarded. The very idea of a prospective Governor taking a plebiscite on each appointment is manifestly absurd.—"Pioneer."

More Lynchings!

The Costigan-Wagner bill has again failed to pass Congress, and we may, on the basis of past performance, expect an increase in the lynching rate of the United States. So far this year there have been twelve lynchings, seven of them in Mississippi and only one in a non-Southern state. It is interesting to note, after reading the speeches of Southern Congressmen against the bill on the grounds that "white womanhood must be protected," that in only one of these cases was the charge that of attacking a woman, and in three others of attempted attack. All the others were charged with fighting with white men, organizing sharecroppers, or just being too prosperous to suit neighbouring whites. The Costigan-Wagner bill proposed a heavy fine against a country where a lynching occurs. It is interesting to note that since South Carolina passed a similar law in 1896 no county that has been fined has had a subsequent lynching.—"Catholic Worker", (New York).

Whither Education?

A wave of discontent with regard to the present condition of education is now spreading fast all over India. We find a general stir over educational problems among Indian leaders all over the provinces. To-day it is being felt as never before by serious thinkers that there is some rift in the educational lute which must be attended to without any loss of time. If not, it is feared that our present educational creed will end in a creed of despair, and that our Universities will drift into an educational chaos. It is high time that the Government and the people gave a thought to this serious menace which would make the vast community of our young men a desperate and disappointed lot. If the thoughts of our youth under the circumstances, tend to run into disruptive channels it is the Government and the representatives of the people in the Councils of the land, who ought to be charged with the blame.—"Deccan Times."

Address To Mr. Nariman

The address which was presented to Mr. Nariman by the local Municipal Committee on Friday last is certainly interesting reading in which the literary hand of Mr. Parakh is visible. We are struck with a particular sentence in the address, where referring to the part taken by Mr. Nariman in the civil disobedience movement, the address goes on to describe the movement as "a recognised instrument for the emancipation of the subject people." The address was read on behalf of the members of the Municipal Committee, and we hope that Rao Saheb Fulay, Rai Saheb Lala Jai Narayan, Mr. Parakh and others fully agreed with this expression of opinion.—"Hitavada."

India's Foreign Policy

We believe that the spirit of the new constitution would be violated if India's foreign policy continues to be solely dictated by the British Foreign Office. We divide this policy into two categories. Firstly, major issues of war and peace, and secondly, diplomatic and trade relationship. As regards the former we concede that, for some time to come, at any rate till the Indian Army is Indianised in its commissioned ranks, the British Foreign Office may have a large say in determining India's attitude on the questions of War and Peace. But, so far as the latter policy is concerned, India should have absolute freedom to act in her own interests.—"Roy's Weekly".

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.—Mr. Walchand Hirachand has been reappointed a member of the Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" for a period of two years with effect from the 21st December, 1935.

PLAN OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN CHINA

(Continued from page 3).

cess has ever been gained by China in her mining industry, and this is, in many cases, due to the obstruction by local officials and inhabitants. From now on, a policy calling for positive Government protection and encouragement for the industry should be pursued, and the laws governing mining should be revised so as to minimize the burdens and obligations of miners and mine-owners, and safeguard investment as the first consideration. Excepting a few mining products which are vital to the development of basic industries in China, mining as a people's enterprise—as distinguished from a Government undertaking—should always be encouraged, while investment of foreign capital should be welcome. Local officials and other influential parties should be strictly prohibited from intervening.

LABOUR CONSCRIPTION

(4) Promoting Conscription of Labour.—Support should be given the Government in its adoption of the labour conscription system. The people should be encouraged to volunteer their labour. Labour conscription should be applied especially to road-building, river conservancy work, forestry and reclamation of uncultivated land. The system of using army labour should be adopted along with that of labour conscription, so that the shortcomings of the latter system may be rectified by the former. In this way, soldiers will act as forerunners in construction of public works in the locality in which they are stationed.

Road construction, river conservancy, building of dykes, forestation and reclamation are all necessary projects for the exploitation of natural riches, requiring mass labour to which the conscription method should be applied. We advocate that all adult citizens be charged with the duty of labouring for the nation and the locality, and that the Government should fix a definite number of months in a lifetime which people should dedicate to labour for the country and a definite number of days in a year for the locality. Labour for the country will be enlisted in public works of a more elaborate scale, while that for the locality will be in works relating to farming, road construction, health promotion or other activities pertaining to a 'hsien' (district) or a village. In enforcing the conscription of labour, attention should be devoted to propaganda before training begins. The people must be told of the benefit of the work which they are called on to perform, and all the preparations (such as provision of foodstuffs and instruments for work) should be made for them. Certain men and organizations must be charged beforehand with the responsibility of making all the preparations so that there will be no delay in time nor waste of labour. Thus all will volunteer their services, and it will gradually become a habit to work for the public.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(5) The Advancement of Industries.—Light industries in rural districts and the use of agricultural produce for local manufactures should be promoted in the rural districts in accordance with a co-operative system. The Government should render every protection and give encouragement to all industries, according to their nature.

Organizations charged with the responsibility of mediating labour disputes on the basis of justice should also be established. Such offices should be vested with executive power with a view to guaranteeing the safety of industrial enterprises and the interests of the labourers.

CONTROLLED ECONOMICS

(6) Regulation of Consumption. Supply and demand, especially of rural products in respect of their quality and quantity, should, as far as possible, be kept in harmony. The consumers should produce as much as they can for themselves, and economize as far as possible with regard to goods that they are unable to produce. Business groups and co-operative societies should co-ordinate in this work, and should also solicit the co-operation of the importers' guilds.

The principal object of this is to prevent an exodus of money from the rural districts. It is also a step forward towards the balancing of China's import and export trade. Therefore, to facilitate the exportation of raw materials, to decrease the burden upon exports and to minimize export difficulties constitute some of the duties of this movement in which the support and co-operation of the exporters' guilds should be enlisted.

TRANSPORTATION AND FINANCE

(7) Facilitation of Transportation.—Communications between various provinces and 'hsien' (districts) should be improved and a well co-ordinated system of water and land traffic should be installed, with a view to facilitating the transportation of commodities. Public granaries and storehouses for cotton, wheat, rice, silk and tea, as well as organs dealing with the transportation of such products should be established.

(8) Readjustment of Finance.—Efforts should be made to encourage saving among the rural populace and better circulation of currency. A sound policy governing currency and exchange should be enforced by the Government with the support of the people.

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Egyptian Women's Appeal

LETTER TO SIR M. LAMPSON

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The Union Feministe Egyptienne has addressed a letter to Sir Miles Lampson, the High Commissioner, in which it says:

In the face of gigantic military, naval, and aerial preparations undertaken by the British Government in Egypt and which impress the very likelihood of a forthcoming war with our country as its principal field; in face of the disastrous consequences, both political and economic, which will necessarily follow the departure of Egypt from neutrality owing to the fetters of Capitulations and to the animosity resulting from severing our normal relations with a big Power having vast interest in our country; and in face of the war menace to a peaceful and unarmed population, we Egyptian women, as mothers of helpless children and as citizens with full conscience of the national honour and our national interests at stake, cannot find enough insurance in the vague promises and friendly declarations generously conveyed by the British press and that, while our Government and yours keep silent on that most vital problem—the future of our country.

We ask you to put an end to the anxiety prevailing in all classes by a clear declaration of your Government's intentions. This step will go far to confirm the loyal and chivalrous attitude of Great Britain in Geneva towards the strict adherence to the Covenant and the respect of the rights of the weak.

Moreover, this frank attitude will very much help tightening those close ties of friendship and mutual interests of our two nations in inaugurating an era of confidence without which any sincere collaboration is a myth.

ANOTHER STALWART LOST

Rajen Babu's Tribute To Deep Narain Singh

PATNA, Nov. 30.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, wires to the "Indian Nation":—

By Mr. Deepnarain Singh's death the country has lost an ardent nationalist, a tried patriot and a well-known philanthropist. To those of us who enjoyed the privilege of close association with him, the loss is irreparable. Behar is in a bad way as during the last four years she has lost several stalwarts of the old school and some of rising stars of the new generation.—United Press.

A double-barrelled gun belonging to Rani Hem Kumari of Jharia has been stolen from her Dhanbad Kutchery.

A. I. Music Conference

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

Under the auspices of the Delhi University Law Union Society, an All-India Music Conference will be held from December 20 to December 22. The Hon'ble Sir G. S. Bajpai, Member, Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, has consented to be the Patron-in-Chief and Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore, Advocate, Dean of the Faculty of Law and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi, First Patron.—United Press.

Roads In Egyptian Desert

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

The Egyptian Government has sanctioned £100,000 to construct roads in the desert upto Salloom.

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Our European Letter

Egyptian Liberal Leader Denounces Br. Policy

Currents And Cross-Currents In European Diplomatic Situation

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
PRAGUE, Nov. 14.

A speech expressing considerable dissatisfaction over the present state of Anglo-Egyptian relations was made this week at Cairo by the former Premier, Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha. There is greater attention at the moment in Europe to Egyptian affairs as reflex to good extent to the Abyssinian complication. Mohammad Mahmoud Pasha in his speech referred to British policy newly recording an extension in the direction of keeping a strong hold over Egypt including its domestic affairs. This extension is so great he stated that the Cabinet of Nessim Pasha is only screening a British administration. Britain, he declared, is mistaken, if she thought that Egypt would accept this position and mentioned that the best course would be an understanding respecting Egypt's rights and the abandonment by Britain of all matters restricting Egypt's independence and sovereignty. Independent Egypt, he stated, would readily co-operate with Britain and the League for peace. Special interest is attached to this, since Mohammad Mahmoud Pasha has been known greatly for a moderate outlook and also since his name is mentioned in connection with the Premiership.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

During last week there have appeared in various important European papers comments indicating the tendency on the part of Germany to adopt an attitude carrying some interest for co-operation with the League of Nations. The closer association of Great Britain with the League of Nations and with greater energy is held as having made an impression on Berlin where influential Nazi leaders attach great value to a line of good understanding with Britain. Connected with this, Germany on the whole, has been maintaining considerable reserve towards Italy over the Abyssinian conflict. Germany also wants to avoid any pointed strengthening of Anglo-French front which is calculated to follow from herself at present associating closely with Italy. Reflective of the German attitude is an article written in the background of Anglo-French negotiations and meant for the attention of Britain in the "Frankfurter Zeitung," which often advances thoughts of the German Foreign Office, in the course of which, is stated:—"In Europe there are also at hand other reliable forces. . . . The toleration of German armament and the Anglo-German Naval Agreement have indicated some directions of development. Even some of the critics of the Naval Agreement must have seen the use of it when it was possible to send one ship after another from the North Sea to the Mediterranean." Berlin has eyes well on British support and for this the importance of German friendship to Britain as well is projected.

FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Negotiations are known to have commenced between France and Germany, in understanding greatly with Britain. Paris is keen on not moving easily to isolated conversations with Berlin, as wanted strongly by the latter, with a view to gain certain advantages as against the idea of collective security. The new negotiations are generally considered to be principally directed to diminishing the tension connected with the course of detachment in ways pursued by Germany in relations with various States and getting Germany to work with the League of Nations. Though the position for the advancement of these aims is thought to be favourable inasmuch as, there is good recognition in Berlin of the stronger attitude adopted at present by Britain to the League of Nations, the economic situation in Germany is one of considerable hardship, and M. Laval, the French Premier is inclined to pay much attention for the exploration of the field, yet there are still no exaggerated expectations of the negotiations coming soon to positive conclusions. The lack of optimism behind this is kept by the close attention indicated as still retained by Germany to obtain a comparatively free hand in Eastern Europe. This in time, Paris realises, will considerably weaken French leadership in Europe. Already the attention for exploration of M. Laval referred to above, bound to good extent with his not sharing the same enthusiasm as M. Herriot in the line of firm understanding with Soviet Union, is viewed with some flutter by certain smaller States. Connected with this there is a tendency for a change in orientation in these, at present finding expression in an attitude favourable to Britain in the light of the advance of Britain to the scheme or idea of collective security, made in connection with the Abyssinian conflict. As to whether Britain would keep up the position represented in the advance, there is no doubt some speculation. At the moment, however, French policy is looked upon as reflecting certain amount of apathy to the idea of joint action and thereby to that of collective security. There is much pressure against this course, on M. Laval, from the Radicals and Left groups.

GERMANY AND EASTERN EUROPE.

The somewhat obscure line that Germany is keeping in the relation with Italy and the negotiations of recent date of Baron Alcisi in Munich also are interpreted as suggesting Germany conducting manipulations with the idea of securing a fairly free hand in Eastern Europe. Ultimately it is very unlikely that France would surrender a position that will bring about a lowering in her European leadership as against Germany, involved in the leaving of a free hand to the latter as far as Eastern Europe is concerned. French attitude in this is largely kept up by the close attention given to the opinions ventilated by Herr Hitler in his well-known book, about which General Goering the Prussian Prime Minister and Germany's Air Minister declared only a few days back at Breslau: "We National Socialists know only of one document of fundamental importance—Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kamf." Nothing else is official. There is no document of fundamental importance except this mighty work." These factors also explain the comparative restraint with which the present negotiations are being viewed in Moscow. For an understanding, greater guarantee for peace in Eastern Europe is essential, with the necessary undertaking for it. This is why the Eastern and Danubian Pacts are greatly seen in various circles as valuable steps towards a general settlement in Europe. There are of course enhanced calculations of Germany moving to a position favourable to an extent to these pacts, based greatly on the estimation of Germany's difficult economic position, emphasized at the moment by the shortage in regard to certain categories of food-supplies, and recognition in Berlin itself of Germany's situation constituting one of much isolation, along with greater attention to the potentiality of the League to act, which it is seen, under circumstances, may well be extended. Much of course would now also depend on the run of the Abyssinian war.

CONSCRIPTION IN GERMANY.

Last week Germany celebrated, reflecting the move for military advancement, two new events: the opening of a War Academy and enrolment of the first batch of recruits under the re-introduced system of conscription. General von Beck, speaking at the opening of the War Academy, said about the officer to be turned out there; he must be a man of perfect discipline able to pursue logical deductions to their last consequences, with nerves strong enough to do what rationale dictates, inaccessible to all sentimental considerations and obeying exigencies of war however terrible they may be. Large numbers of recruits were enrolled at the historic place of Potsdam near Berlin. The new flag of Germany was hoisted on the occasion. Herr Hitler's proclamation on general conscription was read out. The Chaplain in his address called upon the recruits "to be loyal unto death to the flag, to be hard as iron and ready to sacrifice last drop of their blood for the Fatherland" and ended with the prayer: "Oh God! Strengthen their resolve, so that every ray of Thy sunshine streaming through the barrack windows in the morning may fortify their will to loyalty and sacrifice." The recruits were then sworn in.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN NAZI LAND.

The attention of the Government is also closely drawn to a tight internal situation that has come to prominence by the development of shortage of some important categories of food-stuffs. The shortage is principally marked in the case of butter, certain kinds of fat and meat. For the while, ration cards are to be introduced for butter and some meatless days in the week are also to be observed, that is, days on which there would be no sale of meat. Papers announce that members of the foreign legations in Berlin are getting butter from abroad by aeroplanes and also certain foreign private residents resorting to this, though in the latter case delivery is delayed by customs regulations. In a speech a few days back at the opening of the new Air Force Academy, General Goering declared that the shortage is to be traced to difficulties connected with supply of foreign currency in close association with the dispositions of imports in which preferences had to be given to products meant for certain development schemes and that these difficulties, however, would not interfere with the regime preserving its hold. In various quarters, a serious view is taken of the economic stringency, especially as there is some apprehension of internal orders for certain key industries being able to keep up the level of recent period. This was brought out a couple of days back in a speech that has received considerable attention by Herr Kloeckner head of the well-known Kloeckner concern. Added attention in the situation is being devoted to the idea of obtaining foreign financial help and Berlin's eyes are in connection mainly directed to London. In association there is kept the tendency in important circles in Germany now to underline well interest and readiness for understanding with Great Britain. As far as opposition currents in Germany are concerned, strong watch is kept and severe steps continue to be taken against them. There is, of course, concern of the stringency of economic position leading to openings in the direction of opposition. During the last week in Berlin and various other centres large numbers have been arrested on charge of opposition activities. Seen to relieve pressure, more vigorous steps are being adopted this year, in the collections for winter relief work.

EGYPT'S TRADE WITH GERMANY

Egyptian business circles which have been active to adopt some measures to safeguard the course of Egypt's trade relations with Japan are now reported as devoting close attention to defend Egypt's export interests against a one-sided development of recent date in German-Egyptian trade. It would appear, according to reports in the Egyptian press, Germany's imports from Egypt have fallen in value to the extent of round 600,000 Egyptian pounds in the first half of 1935, whereas in the same period exports to Egypt from Germany have increased by 300,000 Egyptian Pounds. Egyptian circles complain that Germany which directs its foreign purchases with much attention to its policy under good State supervision has not been extending the expected attention to Egypt where she has a most favoured nation treatment and underline that for Egyptian economy the interests of the export trade as a whole have to be well held in relation with the issue of trade with Germany as with other important units. Although the end of the first half year of 1935 show no unfavourable trade balance to Egypt, what is feared is the tendency at reduction of imports being kept up by Germany, and there are references to measures being taken to protect Egypt's interests against a one-sided advance. This might not be without interest to India whose trade with Germany also in recent period has been showing more markedly a similar tendency.

GERMAN REVENUE INCREASE

Official figures recently published relating to revenue in Germany state maintenance of domestic trade expansion. For the first fiscal six months of the present year as a whole direct taxation in Germany is given as being 38 million Pounds higher and indirect taxation as 7 million Pounds higher recording an increase of revenue of 45 million Pounds to the State in a half year.

Harijans Must Give Up Idea Of Conversion

(From A Correspondent)

A large public meeting of Bhagur Hindus held under the auspices of Arya Samajists on 29th instant assured Harijans of equal treatment and requested Dr. Ambedkar to reconsider and give up the idea of conversion.

Gujarat States' Judicial Commissioner

BARODA, Nov. 30.

Mr. D. R. Norman has been appointed as Judicial Commissioner of Gujarat and Kathiawar States.—United Press.

CIVILISATION 4,500 YEARS OLD

Find Of Relics And Skeletons At Chanhun-Jo-Dero

KARACHI, Nov. 30.

With little excavation of the Chanhun-Jo-Dero, which is supposed to be 4,500 years old, walls of hard tiles, khoti and piles for the water course have been discovered. Some big earthen jars have been found sticking in the ground, which can at least contain two maunds of water.

The skeletons of six grown up human beings and six children, though not very tall but well built, have been found. The peculiarity in them is that they possess heads which are much larger than we possess nowadays.

Dr. Mackey, an old man of 65, with a draftsman one assistant tracer, a photographer and an overseer with their 160 coolies is doing the digging work of the Dero, the height of which is estimated to be 50 feet.

It is stated that a civilisation more ancient than Mohan-Jo-Dero remains buried.

Dr. Mackey is the same gentleman who carried on the excavation work at Mohan-Jo-Dero.—United Press.

INDIAN POPULATION CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Lucknow On January 27 And 28

LUCKNOW, Nov. 27.

It has now been decided to hold the first Indian Population Conference on January 27 and 28, with Sir U. N. Brahmachari as General President, under the auspices of the Institute of Population Research, India, which was organised in February last. Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee, Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, Lucknow University, is the convener of the conference.

The conference will devote itself to a discussion of the problems of social biology, hygiene, vital statistics, nutrition, production and population trends in the different provinces, on which the Institute has been inviting papers and research work. Letters of invitation have been sent to various Universities and Governments and a good attendance of economists, statisticians, anthropologists and medical men is expected. Persons interested in the organisation of population research and policy in the country are also being invited to contribute to the discussions.

A strong local reception committee has been formed with Dr. R. P. Paranjpye as Chairman.—A.P.

In Memory Of First Bengal Woman Aviator

AJMER, Nov. 29.

To commemorate the remarkable achievements of the first Bengalee lady aviator of Central India and Rajputana, late Susamarani Mukherjee, wife of Mr. P. N. Mukherjee, consulting co-operative expert, a memorial fund has been started under the auspices of the local Women's Association.

The fund thus collected will be utilised in granting a scholarship to girls of Central India and Rajputana to enable them to receive training in aviation.

Mrs. Susamarani, it will be recalled, took her last flight in March last from Delhi to Etah with her brother Dr. S. N. Chatterjee and then went to her father-in-law's place in Calcutta where she died of suppressed measles on September 7 last.—United Press.

Private Secretary To New Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. A. Conram Smith, I.C.S., at present Additional Joint Secretary, Reforms Office, will be appointed Private Secretary to the new Viceroy of India.

Lord Linlithgow is expected to take charge of Viceroyalty on April 17th next.—United Press.

Baroda Harijans' Condolences For Deodhar

BARODA, Nov. 30.

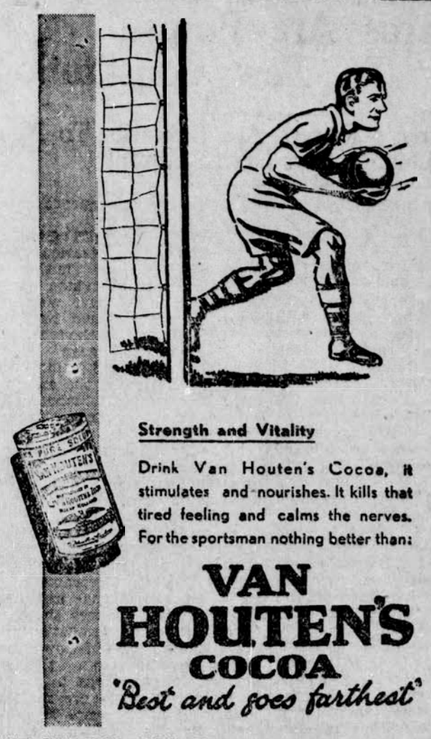
A meeting of Baroda Harijans held under the presidency of Mr. Gopalbhai Parmar, passed a resolution condoling the death of Sjt. G. K. Deodhar.—United Press.

Burma Invites Prof. Ranga

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., has been invited to Burma to preside over the Deck Passengers Conference and to organise the Peasants Committee of Burmans.

Then Prof. Ranga hopes to tour in Orissa, Bengal and Assam till the middle of January in connection with organising sympathy for the forthcoming All-India Peasants' Conference.—United Press.



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Mangal Singh's Election To Be Upheld?

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

The "United Press" learns that the Governor-General's orders on the report of the Tribunal on the election petition filed against Sardar Mangal Singh, Member of the Assembly, will be published next week.

It is understood that the Government have accepted the Tribunal's recommendation and rejected the petition, upholding Sardar Mangal Singh's election.—United Press.

SIX LAKHS FOR U. P.'s HEALTH

LUCKNOW, Nov. 30.

About six lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned by the Board of Public Health for the health projects of the United Provinces at its meeting held here.

The Board also asked the Lucknow Municipality to submit a detailed project for the improvement on its water works before sanctioning a loan of two lakhs of rupees for the purpose.—United Press

Subhas Bose Pleads For Bilateral Pacts

Says, Principle Of Reciprocity Is Essential In Trade Relations

CALCUTTA, (Nov. 27).

In the following communication to the "United Press" Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose emphasises the need for concluding bilateral trade agreements based on the principle of reciprocity between India and the industrially advanced countries of Europe:—

"I was greatly interested to read in the "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of the 16th October last the correspondence which passed between the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay and the Commerce Department of the Government of India on the question of Indo-German trade statistics.

RECIPROCITY PRINCIPLE.

"It will be remembered that some months ago when I was at Karlsbad, I drew attention in a press statement to the fact that India has an adverse trade balance in relation to Germany. In addition to this fact, Indian students are now finding it difficult to secure practical training in German factories. For both these disadvantages the Government of India are largely responsible, but a certain amount of responsibility devolves also on the Indian Chamber of Commerce. It is now the common practice in Europe to have bilateral trade agreements and to observe the principle of reciprocity in trading with other countries. Why should not this principle be adopted in the case of India? I would strongly plead for the adoption of the principle of reciprocity in the case of India's foreign trade. To put this principle into practice, bilateral trade agreements are necessary.

"Further, I am of opinion that just as countries like Turkey, Persia etc., make it a condition before buying from Germany that a certain number of their nationals should be trained in German factories, a similar condition should be imposed by the Government of India. I can say from personal knowledge that such a condition, if imposed, is sure to be accepted by Germany. The best thing would of course be for the India Government to impose this condition. But if they do not, then the Indian Chamber of Commerce can act. If private firms collectively make such a demand, through the Indian Chamber of Commerce, that demand is sure to be granted. I am informed that during the last year, about 20 to 30 lakhs of rupees worth of orders have been placed with German firms by the Government of India, the major share going to Krupp's. May I ask what we are getting in return?

HELPFUL CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

"Alongside of this, take the case of Czechoslovakia. Now, Czechoslovakia specialises in many of the electrical and steel goods (including machinery) for which Germany is famous. Czechoslovakia is anxious to extend her trade with India and for many years, she has actually been buying much more from India than she has been selling to India. Moreover, in the well known factories of Czechoslovakia like Skodas, Indian apprentices are welcome. Is it fair that in these circumstances Czechoslovakia should have an adverse trade balance in relation to India? I am sure if we transfer some of our orders from Germany to Czechoslovakia, not only shall we be doing justice to Czechoslovakia, but we shall be forcing Germany to become more responsive to India's just demands and expectations.

"With regard to exports from India to Europe, we should remember that German ports like Hamburg receive goods, destined not only for Germany, but for other Central European countries as well. Statistical reports made in Germany are sometimes defective, because they do not show the ultimate destination of Indian goods which are landed in German ports.

"In conclusion I appeal once again to all Indians concerned to take up the question of bilateral trade agreements based on the principle of reciprocity."—United Press.

RECLAIMING THE MISLED

Bengal Governor On Search For "Hidden Apparatus Of Mischief"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Addressing the Saint Andrew's Days dinner to-night the Governor of Bengal reviewed the political situation in Bengal and said that although the main onrush of fresh wave of terrorism had been broken there still remained materials for re-organisation of terrorist activity and there would be leaders who were only biding their time.

"Our vigilance cannot be relaxed and our biding and unremitting search must continue both for secret and hidden apparatus of mischief. But at the same time, it is our duty to spare no effort in the task of reclaiming to useful avenues of employment those who have been misled and are prepared, if given an opportunity, to return to saner ways."

Referring to the spirit of communal bitterness His Excellency expressed concern about the manner in which a large section of press of late had been encouraging it. "We know these manifestations have their phases but it is time responsible leaders of opinion in this country should face fact that rivalry based on communal cleavage will involve much greater danger in future if it is exploited as a means of winning those prizes which under democratic system is believed to be reward of party that can establish itself in majority."

To Europeans he said if their influence upon the affairs of the province under the new order was to be intelligent and public spirited they would require among their representatives, men who were prepared to specialise upon various problems of administration and place at the disposal of both their own group and of legislature results of hard work and careful study.—A. P.

192,000 ITALIAN SOLDIERS PASS THROUGH SUEZ

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

The recent census of Egypt shows that there are 89,749 male and 37,510 female Italians in Egypt. There are 57 Italian schools having 11,000 students of which 6,000 are boys and 5,000 girls.

The Italian Government pays £50,000 per week to the Suez Canal Company as passage money for the Italian steamers passing through the Suez Canal .The total number of Italian soldiers who passed through the Suez Canal from February 1 to the end of October, 1935 is 1,92,000 out of which 8,250 have returned from East Africa upto the end of October.

HARILAL PAREKH MEMORIAL FUND

BARODA, Nov. 30.

Under the presidentship of Mr. Manilal Kothari, a Committee has been appointed to raise funds for a memorial to the late Sjt. Harilal Parekh of Amreli, a veteran social and political worker of Kathiawar. About Rs. 3,000 have been collected up-to-date.

It was decided to ear-mark one-fifth of the total sum collected to be spent for the Mahila Vidyalaya, which is to be named after the deceased, and to spend the balance for rural uplift work in Kathiawar.

The organisers hope to collect at least Rs. 25,000 for the purpose.—United Press.

20 MEN BOUND OVER

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Twenty Moslems have been bound over to keep the peace for periods ranging from six to nine months by the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore on charge of rioting, the conduct of Sardar Abdul Rezzak, their leader being described by the Public Prosecutor as most reprehensible.

It was alleged that on June 3, in pursuance of a Civil Court decree, employees or a local zemindar were demolishing a hut claimed by Muslims as a mosque when a large crowd assembled there and assumed a threatening attitude. The officials present warned the mob but yet the latter hurled stones and other missiles injuring several policemen.

Thereafter, police dispersed the crowd some receiving injuries. Mr. Donald Macpherson, then District Magistrate of Hooghly and at present Excise Commissioner was examined as crown witness.

Aerodrome For Rajkot

BARODA, Nov. 30.

It is understood that an aerodrome will be built at Rajkot.

It is expected that Lord Willingdon, during his forthcoming visit to Rajkot, will perform the opening ceremony of the aerodrome.—United Press.

Congressman, No Communist

PALIWAL PLEADS NOT GUILTY

"Prosecution Trying To Mislead Court"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

"The prosecution has tried to mislead the court by confusing communism with the Congress creed. No Congressman consistent with his faith, can claim to be a communist. The Congress believes in non-violence and there are fundamental differences in the outlook and the policies of both schools of thought."

Thus submitted Mr. C. L. Paliwal, a local Congress Socialist leader who is being prosecuted under section 216 I. P. C. yesterday in the court of the City Magistrate in the course of a written statement.

The prosecution case, which was argued by the prosecuting D.S.P., is that the accused gave shelter to Samsul Huda, an ex-accused of the Meerut Conspiracy Case and an alleged absconder, who was wanted by the Calcutta Police.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he had no connection with the communists and did not know that Huda was an alleged absconder.—United Press.

SOCIALIST TENDENCIES

Dr. Sumant B. Mehta's Lecture

BARODA, Nov. 29.

Before a large audience of college students Dr. Sumant Mehta delivered a lecture on Socialistic tendencies in Gujarat. The Principle of the College Prof. Burrow presided and introduced the lecturer. The Doctor said that instead of discussing the theories only, on which there were many differences of opinion, he would lay before the audience actual facts which came under his notice in the villages and towns of Gujarat and from these illustrations it would be easy to draw conclusions as to the direction in which Gujarat in particular, and India in general, was moving. Official inspection had shown that the country round about Ahmedabad and Kalol was being denuded of young labour. These youths who went to the cities detected going back to the villages, a large number of them suffered from consumption, venereal disease and alcoholism. Thousands were incapacitated and a large number of them died. Their housing conditions in the city were in most cases abominable. The capitalist who built chawls exacted heavy results, and made profits which often amounted to 12 to 20 per cent. While thousands were dying of insanitation, poor food, poor housing, insufficient food it was possible for a Shethia to spend a few thousand on the treatment and burial of a dog, or Rs. 30,000 on Garba dances during the Puja holidays.

THAKARDAS LOSING LANDS.

Starving people from Marwar went to Gujarat seeking work. They drew hand carts which were so heavily loaded that it required three to four persons to draw them. They did the work of bullocks. The owners of these carts invested a sum of Rs. 45 to 60 and the daily rent was 4 to 6 annas. With good luck a capitalist could make 100 per cent. on his investment.

With regard to farming there are a few lakhs of Thakardas in north Gujarat who are gradually losing their land when they do not get labour some of them resort to thieving.

Any impartial student of current economic and changes should read the Report, published by the Bhavnagar State to see how unjustly the Sahukar deals with the farmer. Every student should read the Whitley Report on Labour in India. Both these are official reports. It is the capitalists who have forced the people to accept the demand that all means of production, in industries, Railways, banking and land, he must belong to the state, and the State must be a socialist State.

Instances after instances were given to show that the class warfare exists in Society. It is not a new matter to be created. It is the capitalist who is responsible for it.

The lecturer urged the students to keep their eyes and ears open. They will see the whole drama of a stupendous change in the country. A friend who returned to India after staying twelve years in Europe was surprised to see how the Indian womanhood is getting emancipated. Not by oratory but by the lucidity of his exposition and illustration Dr. Mehta kept the audience spell-bound for seventy minutes. He requested the college authorities to create facilities for the students to go to the slums of Baroda and study things first hand.

"HELLO, YOU!" ROUND THE WORLD

Demonstration Of Longest Wireless Call

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The representatives of the leading power-supplying concerns in Calcutta listened last evening to an interesting demonstration of the world-wide telephonic communication at the Central Telegraph Office.

The occasion was a telephonic conference between the Head Office of the International Combustion Ltd., in London and the principles of Company's branches in Johannesburg, Bombay, Perth and Sydney. Also listening to the proceedings were the Company's offices in Derby, Durban, Bulaway, Calcutta, Melbourne, Adelaide, Wellington, Buenos aires, Paris and New York.

The conversations were heard through loud-speakers by more than 5,000 of the firm's employees in various centres. The Post Office describes the "call" as the largest wireless telephone order it has received—United Press.

Awards To Punjab Scouts For Quetta Relief Work

LAHORE November 26.

Information has been received at the Punjab Provincial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association, that His Excellency the Viceroy, Chief Scout for India, has been pleased to make the following awards for the distinguished and gallant services rendered during the Quetta Earthquake Relief, to the undernoted Scout Officers:—

Sardar Sahib Sardar Har Dial Singh, Prov. Head Q. Bar to his Medal of Merit; Mr. H. U. Bhatty, B. A., Prov Head Q. Medal of Merit; Pt. Jai Deva, B.Sc., B .T., Dist. Scoutmaster, Rohtak. Bar to his Medal of Merit; Mr. W. A. A. Salick, District Scoutmaster, Pathankote. Bar to his Medal of Merit; Lala Raunqi Ram Aggarwal, Scoutmaster, C. T. College, Lahore. Medal of Merit; Mir Mohd Shafi, M.A., Scoutmaster, Lahore. Medal of Merit; Mr. L. G. Morris, Scoutmaster, Cathedral School, Lahore, Certificate of Merit; Mr. S. Fauja Singh, Rover Scout, Khalsa High School Ambala Certificate of Merit; Mr. Harbhajjan Singh, Rover Scout, Government College, Lahore Certificate of Merit; Mohd Iqbal Qureshi, Rover Scout, Lahore Certificate; Mr. Neamat Ali, Scoutmaster, Jind State Certificate of Merit.

His Excellency Sir Herbert Emerson, Chief Scout, Punjab, will present the medals at the Commissioner's Rally on December 15th, at Montmorency Park, Walton P.O. Lahore District.—A. P.

A. I. CONGRESS SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Provisional Reception Committee Formed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Delhi Provincial Congress Socialist Party held yesterday afternoon matters relating to the ensuing session of the All-India Congress Socialist Party Conference were considered and a provisional Reception Committee formed.

Mr. Algurai Shastri was elected General Secretary, Mr. Ratan Prakas Gupta and Mr. Gauri Shanker, Joint Secretaries.

The session will be held in Meerut towards the end of December or early in January.—United Press.

Municipal Facilities For Congress Session

LUCKNOW, Nov. 30.

The Lucknow Municipality passed a resolution to-day undertaking to bear all expenses for making arrangements for sanitation, supply of water, electric current, etc., in connection with forthcoming Congress session here.—A. P.

"C. R." For Congress Presidentship

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

There is a strong move in the Congress circles here to get Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar elected as the President of the Lucknow Session of the Congress.—A.P.

U. P. PLANS FOR CONGRESS JUBILEE

LUCKNOW, Nov. 30.

The United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee has chalked out a detailed programme to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress in the province. Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore and Agra have been selected for a special form of celebrations on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee.

Babu Purushottamdas Tandon has been asked to organise a Kisan demonstration at Allahabad while a Jubilee Mela will be held here, in connection with which it is proposed to organise a Swadeshi Bazar and a Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition.— United Press.

"CONGRESS HISTORY"

Where Different Editions Are Available

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

The following have been appointed sole agents for the sale of the different language editions of the Congress History respectively

Hindi: Sasta Sahitya Mandal, New Bazar, Delhi.

Bengali: Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose, A. I. & I. A. 249 D. Bowbazar, Culcutta.

Maharatta: The Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 534 Sadasiva Peth Road, Poona City.

Gujarati: Navajivani Prakash Mandir, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

Telugu: Andhra Patrika Office, 7 Thambuchetty St. Madras.

Urdu: National Industry Book Depot, Mohan Lal Road, Lahore.

Kanarese: The Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Dharwar.

Oriya: The Secretary, Utkal Provincial Congress Committee Nava Prabhat Office, Chandni Chouk, Cuttack.

The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Pracharak Sabha, Madras, are the sole agents for the English edition.—United Press.

Cochin Land Mortgage Bank

COCHIN, Nov. 30.

It is understood that the Cochin Land Mortgage Bank will start working immediately after the Central Board is constituted.

The Regulation that has been passed by His Highness will be in force only for 6 months, within which time the bill is expected to be passed into law.—United Press.

Kakori Prisoner Losing Weight

(From A Correspondent)

Rajendra Dutta Nigam, a Kakori Conspiracy prisoner, it is reported, has gone down in weight and is daily losing weight. Besides he gets heart attacks.

Yashapal also is again getting temperature (being a recently cured T.B. person). Both the prisoners are now in Bareilly Central Jail. It is hoped the Inspector-General of Prisons will look into the case.

Ryots Must Get Political Power To Shape Their Destiny

SATYAMURTI BLESSES PEASANTS' MARCHES TO COLLECTORS' OFFICES

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

"For empty stomachs, Swaraj cannot have much meaning."

With this confession, Mr. S. Satyamudti, M.L.A., blesses the Peasants' Marches to Collectors' Offices that are being organised throughout Tamil Nad for December 7.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, Congress M.L.A., and General Secretary of the South Indian Federation of Workers and Peasants, who is sponsoring the Marches has received the following message from Mr. Satyamurti.

"There is no doubt that the most baffling problem to-day before Indian statesmanship is now to bring a little more food and little more comfort to our toiling peasants and ryots. The Congress will strain every nerve to attain this object.

PLEA FOR ADULT-SUFFRAGE.

"I do not believe that the Collectors, can, or will, do much with a costly administration, with a party in office which believes in sharing the spoils as long as it can, with a Legislative Council which has lost its representative character and with a Reserved Half which merely looks as if there ean be no remedy, until the ryots themselves get the political power to shape their own destiny. That is why, Congress works for Swaraj, based on adult suffrage.

"But, I fully realise, as Rajen Babu has said more than once, that for empty stomachs Swaraj cannot have much meaning. I, therefore, entirely agree with you that such relief as can be got should be given to them as early as possible.

"If your attempts succeed in bringing some relief for which you have my best wishes, you will have earned the blessings of the poor ryots. I earnestly appeal to all the ryots and peasants in Tamil Nadu to join the Marches, organised by an Association whose President and Secretary are men who are well-known for their patriotism, selflessness and sacrifices in the interests of the country."—United Press.

Light Showers In South Madras

POONA, Dec. 1.

The western disturbance caused few light falls of rain or snow in Kashmir and extension of cloud in the Punjab and the United Provinces. A few light showers are reported in Tenasserim and South-East Madras.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain are likely to occur in Kashmir, the hills of the Punjab and the United Provinces and Lower Burma.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30-11-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .043 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 71.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.9 degrees (2.1 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 72.8 degrees (2.5 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 125 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30-11-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.20 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.00 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.
Bombay, November 30.
S.S. Takliwa, Captain A. G. Fishby, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Durban via Porbunder.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, November 30.
S.S. Saint Andrew, Captain E. W. Bearpark, Agents Andrew Yule and Co., Sailed for Karachi.
S.S. Muroran Maru, Captain J. Matsuoka, Agents N. Y. Kaisha, Sailed for Kobe via Singapore.
S.S. Clan Macbean, Captain F. O. Lofthouse, Agents James Finlay and Co., Sailed for Coast Ports via Bhavnagar.
S.S. Garbeta, Captain L. E. Heath, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Quilon.
S.S. Havildar, Captain C. R. Harrison, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Sailed for Rangoon via Calicut.

LOADING.
Bombay, November 30.
S.S. Jalaratna for Rangoon via Tuticorin.
S.S. Elysia for Europe and American Ports via Karachi
S.S. Takliva for African Ports.
S.S. Islami for Jeddah via Karachi.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, November 30.
6 Clan Macbean, 3071, Bhavnagar, 1-12, J. Finlay and Co.
9 Ginyo Maru, 6128, Karachi, 4-12, N. Y. Kaisha.
11 President Polk, 6304, New York, 30-11, F. F. Campbell and Co.
13 H. T. Ellora, 2386, N. F., N. F., Div. Sea T. Officer.
14 Silverelm, 2637, N. F., N. F., Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta, 1892, Busra, 4-12, M. M. and Co.
5 Skul, 649, Bangkok, 3-12, F. F. Campbell and Co.
6 Jalaratna, 2326, Rangoon, 7-12, Scindia, S. W. Co.
7 Biyo Maru, 3922, Kobe, 5-12, O. S. Kaisha.
12|13 Ormara, 2978, Calcutta, 3-12, M M and Co.
14 Muroran Maru, 3251, Yokohama, 30-11, N. Y. Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK

C R Havildar, 3086, Rangoon, 30-11, T. Morrison and Co.
F Kalavati, 460, N. F., N. F., B. S. N. and Co.
H Tunni, 724, M.-Coast, 2-12, S. Hassum and Co.
M Islami, 3617, N F, N F, T Morrison and Co.
P Garbeta, 3204, N F, N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Carthage 28-11, P & O S N Co.
Warfield 26-11, M M and Co.
Soudan 5-12 M M and Co.
Ranpura 5-12 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 12-12. P & O S N Co.
Kaisar-I-Hind 19-12 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 26-12 P & O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macbean, 26-11, J. Finlay Co.
City of Baroda, 10-12, K Nixon and Co.
Halizones, 10-12 J. Finlay and Co.
City of Gildford, 14-12, K Nixon and Co
FROM GENOA
Currignano 1-12, L Triestino.
Victoria 6-12, L Triestino.
FROM GERMANY
Drachenfels 1-12, L Edward.
Frienfels 15-12 L Edward.
Wolsburg 18-12 L Edward.
Wartenfels 26-12, L Edward.
Rotenfels 8-12, L Edward.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Nannking 12-12 L Edward.
Tirandetes 20-12, L Edward.
FROM TRIESTE.
Sumatra 30-11 L Edwards.
FROM CHINA & JAPAN.
Jeypore 30-11, M M and Co.
Tottori Maru 25-11 N Y Kaisha.
Italy Maru 26-11 N Y Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru, 1-12, N Y Kaisha.
Biyo Maru. 5-12, O S Kaisha.
Belgium Maru, 7-12, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru, 9-12, O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru, 16-12, N Y Kaisha.
Pacific Maru. 20-12, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 24-12, O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru. 27-12, N Y Kaisha.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Silverhazel, 5-12, Volkart Bros.
FROM NEW YORK
Tampa 9-12 L Edward.
President Polk 28-11 F F Campbell and Co.
Steel Engineer 27-11 M M & Co.
Glenbank, 5-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Adams, 12-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Harrison, 26-12, F F Campbell and Co.
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 28-11, M M and Co.
Varsova 30-11, M M and Co.
Baroda 5-12 M M and Co.
Varela 7-12 M M and Co.
Bandra, 12-12, M M and Co.
S.S. Takliwa, 11-12, M M and Co.
S.S. Kenya, 25-12, M M and Co.
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 7-12, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 30-11, M M and Co.
Bandra, 18-12, M M and Co.
Varsova, 5-12, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India 30-11 M M & Co.
Mooltan, 7-12, P & O S N Co.
Corfu, 14-12, P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver, 21-12, P & O S Co.
Ranchi, 28-12, P & O S N Co.
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 27-11, M M and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna 28-11 M M and Co.
Barpeta 4-12 M M and Co.
Baroda 11-12 M M and Co.
Varela 12-12 M M and Co.
Bankura 27-11 M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia, 2-12, Grahams Trading Co.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN.
Tottori Maru 29-11, N Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru 29-11, N Y Kaisha.
Italy Maru 30-11, N Y Kaisha.
Behar 24-11, M M and Co.
Soudan, 7-12, M M & Co.
Iwatesan Maru, 8-12, O S Kaisha.
Carthage, 29-11, P & O S N Co.
Belgium Maru, 15-12, O S Kaisha.
Biyo Maru, 18-12, O S Kaisha.
FOR NEW YORK
City of Mobile, 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Polk, 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Adams, 13-12 F F Campbell and Co.
Pres Harrison, 27-11, F F Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. President Polk,	29-11-35
S.S. Jalaratna,	29-11-35
S.S. Barpeta,	29-11-35
S.S. Tunni,	29-11-35
S.S. Victoria Marie,	29-11-35
S.S. Kalavati,	29-11-35

EXPORTS.
Bombay, November 30.
S.S. Altenfels for Hamburg:—53 bales cotton and cotton waste C Jairam and Co.; 82 bales cotton hosiery cuttings Patel and Co.; 5521 bags gr. oil cake H Ramji and Co.; 820 bags gum N Mulji and Co.; 160 bags cassein The Midland Casein and Co.; 1350 bags gr. oil cake M Hoosen and Sons; 65 bales cotton Sapt. Textile Products Ltd.
For Ghent:—165 bales cotton S. General Trading Co.
For Antwerp:—200 bales cotton V. P. Maskai; 19 bales goat skins; D Abraham and Sons; 226 bales wool D Abraham and Sons; 1350 bags gr. oil cake M Hoosein and Co.; 134 bags gum N Mulji and Co.; 84 bags cotton waste C Jairam and Co.
S.S. Pres. Folk for Genoa:—90 bales cotton Italian Cotton Co., Ltd.
S.S. Muraran Maru for Kobe:—151 bales cotton Japan Cotton T. Co.
S.S. Bijo Maru for Osaka:—124 bags alum. scrap G Gabriel.
For Moji:—60 tons old scrap G. Gabriel.
For Kobe:—300 bales cotton A Khimji and Co.; 100 bales cotton V Bros.
S.S. Silverelm for Los Angeles:—100 bales seed D Abraham and Sons.
For Philadelphia:—28 bales wool D Abraham and Sons.
S.S. Mayabashi Maru for Osaka:—120 tons scrap Ali Bros.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, November 30.
S.S. Elysea, agents G. Tr. Co., from Glasgow:—79 cases cotton; 112 cases cotton thread; 25 bales old news paper; 232 cases whisky; 35 cases wine; 555 cases beer; 27 cases custard powder; 40 cases carbonate of amonia; 100 cases safety fuses; 170 bundles tubes; 227 pkgs. steel bars; 40 bags revets; 34 cases steel sheet; 112 cases steel tyres; 250 cases steel plates; 653 bundles steel bars; 20 bundles expanded metal.
From Liverpool:—33 bags broken tiles; 20 cases sauce; 1350 kegs sulphate of copper; 180 cases whisky; 35 cases hammers; 125 bags stearine; 1650 bundles gl. c. sheets; 48 drums chloride of zinc; 182 cases h'ware; 200 bundles b. s. sheets; 36 cases buffers; 840 kegs lead; 100 kegs copper sulphate; 129 cases accumulators plates; 40 cases carbonate of ammonia; 2169 pcs. cement pipes; 229 kegs dyes; 200 drums sulphate of soda; 868 drums bleaching powder; 626 kegs paint; 100 drums linseed oil; 159 bundles railway materials; 200 springs & railway materials; 164 bales old news papers; 25 cases common salt; 194 cases weights; 40 cases cycle parts; 54 pairs wheel and axles; 120 cases cotton; 145 cases cotton goods; 34 cases cotton spin. machinery.
From Gibralter:—151 barrels grapes.
From Marseilles:—70 cases oil.
From Alexandria:—706 bales cotton.

KEEN DEMAND FOR FLAX

The following is the monthly review of the Belfast Linen Market for October:—

FLAX

IRISH.—The markets are not yet fully supplied Demand is keen for all classes, and prices have advanced since opening market. This season's crop is more suitable for warp spinners, and farmers are getting good yields, which should make the crop remunerative

COURTRAI.—Supplies are improving, but selection is still difficult, as there is a good demand for low end of water retted and dew retted flaxes. The tendency of prices is against buyers.

LATVIAN.—The Government is very firm and business is difficult to put through. Some offers for new crop have been turned down, but negotiations are still going on. A few waggons of new crop have arrived in Riga, and the flax is reported to be strong and well-grown.

ESTHONIAN.—Business in new crop is confined to sample lots Market is very stiff, and peasants are holding back with supplies.

LITHUANIAN.—A fair quantity of new crop has been sold for November/December shipment Quality is reported as being well up to last year's standard. Price tendency upward.

SOVIET.—The Russians, having disposed of their old crop balance, have made substantial sales of new crop this week at full prices. Quantity of new crop sold to date probably exceeds 6,000 tons. Quotations have all been sharply raised to-day. The Russians report that the quantity they will have available for export this season will only be 70 per cent. of last year's total.

YARNS

Concurrent with the quick recovery and sharp upward sweep of raw material values, yarns of all classes have been purchased in quantity both for home and outside requirements. Though advances have been paid, prices are poor from a production point of view. For this reason, spinners are not anxious to increase their engagements at present. There is renewed enquiry from Continental markets. Yarns suitable for aeroplane work are in request

WEAVERS

The position of manufacturers in regard to work is much improved, compared with two or three months ago but, unfortunately, it cannot be said that they have yet reached a profit earning position. Many more looms have been stated, and firms working short time are now working either full time, or approximating to it. There are strong inducements to merchants to order goods, since spinners faced with increased rates for raw material would require to get an advance of at least 1 per bundle. Conditions in our principal foreign export market, U. S. A., are much brighter, and this industry should share in the improvement. General world trade also is reported better. These conditions, with increased demand in flax goods for military and naval purposes, should make for a firm market.

MERCHANTS.

As indicated in last report business was shaping along better lines, and this forecast has come true, as, undoubtedly, more orders have been placed, and the general feeling is one of betterment. Damasks not yet wholly responded to what was expected, but day-to-day sales continue, and quite a placed or contract orders of solid amount of business has been various kinds. Housekeeping goods have also been active, as well as cambrics and sheers in the piece. Made-up handkerchiefs are about equal to last season. There are many indications that yarn and cloth prices are likely to be somewhat firmer, and this should bring out a better turn in orders during the coming month.

PRESS LINENS.

During the past month orders from various markets have been placed for white and coloured fabrics for dress and suiting purposes, and arrangements for next season are now in progress. Enquiries received indicate that further business is to be expected, but the keen competition in these goods, as well as all other classes of linens, has maintained prices at a very low level, and not on a parity with cost of yarns which show an advancing tendency.

SMALL FLUCTUATIONS IN COTTON

Expectation Of Easier Market

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

Fluctuations during the last week have been very small indeed, purchases by the trade having just about balanced hedged and profittaking selling Speculation in the American Market does not appear to be active. This is probably largely due to the uncertainty as to how is going to be marketed that portion of the carryover which is under the control of the A.A.A. and other agencies. The statistical position of American cotton minus the controlled cotton is an exceedingly strong one, but until some dependable announcement is made as to its disposal, merchants and consumers will hesitate to make purchases at higher prices. On the other hand we are told that unless the market advances the controlled cotton will not be released. Surely by this time those in control of this cotton must realise the sooner they relieve themselves of their present responsibility the better it will be for the market and everyone connected with the market. Recent cables indicate that some action will soon be taken and it is reported that Senator Bankhead will probably announce the sale from March of not more than 20,000 bales per week, provided such sale does not weaken the market. Such a plan would add stability to the market as there would then be removed from the minds of operators the fear of sudden dumping of Government controlled stocks. We are of opinion that were all present stocks of American cotton in the hands of cotton traders prices would be higher than at present.

NARROW MARKET.

In Bombay we have had a very narrow market. Fluctuations have been extremely small and trading has been lighter than usual. Export demand has again been very poor, and with no business being reported in the local cloth or yarn markets Mill buyers have again been idle. The movement of our new crop is still very slow, but even so it would appear there has been enough cotton available to satisfy the meagre requirements of cotton for November shipment Most of this business seems to have been done in Bengal cotton, and during the week the Bengal contracts have been the weakest on our board. In spite of the very slow movement of the Oomra crop, which is late this year, an easier tendency is also visible in prices here.

Since last week there has been no change in crop ideas. There is little doubt we have a large crop, and when it moves in volume as move it must, we look for an easier market as compared with other growths.

JOWAR CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Forecast Report on the Kharif Jowar Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the Season 1935-36:—

The figures for 1935-36 shown in this Forecast relate to the Kharif Jowar Crop sown in June-July 1935.
(Estimates up to 1st November 1935.)

AREA.

The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as noted below:—

	Bombay, Presidency. Proper. Acres.
British Districts	2,153,000
Indian States	762,000
Total	2,915,000

14.9 per cent. below the final revised area of the last year and also to the same extent (viz. 14.9 per cent.) below the average actual area during the preceding ten years. Area increased in Gujarat and the Deccan due to the suitability of rains at the time of sowing, but decreased in the Karnatak as a result of the deficiency of rain in June and July i.e. at the time of putting the seed in the ground.

SEASON.

In Gujarat the crop had a good start. The germination and the development of the crop were also generally satisfactory except in places in the Ahmedabad District where its growth was checked and the earheads remained small and poor in grain owing to the deficiency of moisture. The crop is now in grain formation stage, but is reported to be suffering in places in the Surat District from stem borer and ratadio and this may prejudicially affect the yield. In the Deccan the Kharif jowar crop is mainly confined to the north and west of the Division. In the north sowing was done in time and the rainfall being favourable the crop progressed satisfactorily till the middle of September. The scanty rainfall from the latter half of September to the end of October, however, adversely affected the growth of the crop, while the storm accompanied with rain in the last week of October spoiled the quality of grain and fodder. In the west of the Division the crop was sown late in July and again it suffered from deficient rain in August and September with the result that the outturn of the crop may come much below the normal. In the Karnatak also the crop suffered in growth from long breaks in August and September, the crop in red soil having suffered more than that in black soil. Good and general rain in October improved the situation to some extent, but being excessive in places lodged the crop and discoloured the grain.

OUTTURN.

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the crop in Gujarat is expected to return between 70 and 85 per cent. of the normal, in the north, while the yield may vary from 55 to 90 per cent. of the normal in the south. In the North Deccan, the outturn of the crop may per cent. of the normal in the west of the Division. In the Karnatak, the outturn may come up to only 60 per cent. of the normal in the Bijapur District and to about 65 per cent. of the normal in the remaining two districts, viz. Belgaum and Dharwar.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

	Bombay Presidency proper. Tons.
British Districts	554,000
Indian States	235,000
Total	789,000

7.7 and 13.3 per cent. respectively below the final revised outturn of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Liverpool, Nov 13

A Liverpool firm writes:—

CLOTH

Indian outlets are now buying more sparingly. There is still enquiry for miscellaneous goods, but dealers persist in sending offers which have not the remotest chance of being accepted. One or two good lines of white Yarns have been rejected for a difference of only a 1/4d. Sarries and dyed goods have been booked in quantities.

Bombay is picking up lines of prints, dyed goods and fancies.

Egypt has made purchases of fine mulls, tanjibs and dyed goods. Dyed and printed goods have attracted more attention from South America. The demand for printing and finishing cloths and fancies has come from the Near East, Persia and certain Continental countries and several substantial orders for piece dyed goods and various grey cloths have been received from Denmark.

Swiss buying of mulls, cambrics, voiles and embroidery cloths has been scrappy. Transactions in poplins, fancy shirtings and typewriter cloth have been reported for the United States. South Africa has been a buyer of heavy drills, twills, linings, poplins and dress fabrics.

YARN

Deliveries have been maintained on a good scale, margins generally having been held at recent levels. On the Egyptian side demand has again been irregular. Good weights of specialities have been booked but export business, as a whole, has been dull.

BAJRI CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Forecast Report on the Bajri Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the Season 1935-36:—

The figures for 1935-36 shown in this Forecast relate to the Bijri Crop sown in June-July 1935.
(Estimates up to 1st November 1935.)

AREA.

The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as noted below:—

	Bombay, Presidency. Proper. Acres.
British Districts	3,538,000
Indian States	987,000
Total	4,525,000

12-3 and 8-3 per cent. respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years. The decrease in area is due to the extended sowing under cotton owing to improvement in the prices of cotton during last season.

SEASON.

In Gujarat the crop was sown in time under favourable rain and weather conditions and progressed well generally till the time of harvest except in places in the Broach and Panch Mahals district where it somewhat suffered from attacks of insect pests. In the Ahmedabad District even though the rainfall was short, it was well distributed and lasted throughout the growing period of the crop, so that it managed to return a fair outturn. In the Deccan the crop in the North germinated satisfactorily, and being helped with good rains during most of the period of its growth it fared well generally except in the West Khandesh district, where it suffered much owing to the deficient rains of the season The rainfall at the end of October somewhat spoiled the quality of the crop that was ready for the sickle or was harvested and lying in the threshing yards. In the south of the Division the crop did fairly well on the whole except in the Satara and Sholapur Districts where it remained stunted in growth on account of long drought and irregular rainfall and this may adversely affect the yield of the crop. In the Karnatak the crop showed a very poor stand, particularly in the east, due to deficient rains in the latter half of July and the first half of August. September rains revived the crop to some extent, but again the rain received at the end of October spoiled the crop that had neared maturity. On the whole, the season has not been very favourable for the crop in this Division and its outturn, it is feared, will be considerably below the normal.

OUTTURN.

In view of the seasonal conditions detailed above, the crop in North Gujarat, is expected to yield between 70 and 85 per cent. of the normal, while that in the south of the Division may return between 60 and 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the outturn of the crop may range between 80 and 90 per cent. of the normal in the north except in the West Khandesh district where it may come up to only about 60 per cent. of the normal, while in the South Deccan it may vary from 50 to 70 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak the crop may return between 50 and 65 per cent. of the normal in the East and about 70 per cent of the nominal in the west.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

	Bombay, Presidency. Proper. Tons.
British Districts	476,000
Indian States	271,000
Total	747,000

7.3 and 8.0 per cent. respectively below the final revised outturn of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

American Cotton Section Working 91 Per Cent

Big Portion Of Texas And Oklahoma Cotton Low And Undesirable

Liverpool, Nov 13

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson have issued the following report:—

The early days of the week under review again showed a market quite devoid of speculative interest. On Friday, however, the United States Department of Agriculture issued its estimated report on Production and Yield upto 1st November, which report proved to be sufficiently surprising to the speculative public to attract some little volume of outside interest. On the 8th October the Department estimated a crop of 11,464,000 bales and the general trend of weather during the ensuing month had led the trade to look for some small but not very material downward revision of this figure. On Friday last, however, the official estimate was published at 11,141,000 bales. The market responded at once by a rise of 10 points in Liverpool, and since then the tendency has been quite firm. As we have said in our last two or three circulars, the size of the crop, to one or two hundred thousand bales, is not now a matter of such moment as the development and expansion of the trade demand. The new estimate, however, can but confirm our previous "bullish" views and would seem to preclude any late crop developments which might have unbalanced the supply and demand position, more especially as the information at our disposal indicates that further downward revision is not improbable in view of recent bad weather in the West. Over and above this we believe that a big percentage of Texas and Oklahoma cotton will prove of low and undesirable grade

SPECULATIVE POSITION

It is quite remarkable what little speculative attention is being paid to the cotton market during a period when the American public are once more taking a wide interest in speculative developments. This is a feature which from a trading point of view is extremely welcome, as the spinning world have little cause to look for any wide fluctuations in cotton prices due to liquidation of weak speculative accounts. The market is still definitely under the influence of the uncertainty attendant on the High Court ruling on the constitutionality of the A.A.A. and Bankhead Act and it is as yet impossible to foresee the outcome of the High Court's decision on these two legislative measures which have for the last two seasons been entirely responsible for the U. S. Government's policy in the handling of the large cotton surpluses That their decision might have a grave effect on the market cannot be denied, but we have been repeatedly assured that the Administration have available substitute plans. We therefore continue to think that too much stress can be laid on this danger, but at the same time no operator can afford entirely to ignore it.

In this country so much attention is being paid to the General Election that little interest is being focussed on the trading markets. It is now generally felt, however, that the National Government will be returned to power and the renewal of confidence which this would cause should, in due course, have a favourable effect on all English markets.

The position in Europe is regrettably little improved and the application of Sanctions, in all their seriousness, is rapidly approaching. It is quite impossible to foretell what the results will be and how many years must elapse before normal trading can again be re-established, but, whatever the outcome of the present situation, there is little doubt that a period of expansion in Government expenditure in all countries is unavoidable. Whether for ultimate good or evil, the trade of this country, on this account, for a period at any rate, is likely to receive a considerable stimulus.

As regards our market, the near positions have shown some tendency to weakness and the time may now have arrived when a more long-distance view can be taken of the position of the various months in Liverpool. We have reason to believe that large quantities of cotton have now been bought for this market and that during the course of the next few weeks stocks in Liverpool will be approaching more normal figures after a period when American stocks were hardly large enough to be adequate cover for the "futures" contract. We are inclined, therefore, to think that the immediate near positions (January/March) may have seen their strongest point and that future purchases would be more wisely placed in the distant positions. The first appearance of hedges against the Brazilian crop is a reminder that during the next few months considerable sales will go into the Liverpool market on account of outside growths. Whilst, finally, this will be a strength, as constituting a vulnerable short interest, the process of hedging must, to some extent, weigh on the March and May positions. July may still remain relatively strong as the very high basis in the South is discouraging Liverpool merchants and the large purchases recently made are not now being repeated, and should the pressure of the approaching stocks narrow the straddle between this market and New York, later Summer positions may develop into relatively strong ones. There has been very little alteration in the straddles between Liverpool and the American Exchanges, which still rule at exceptionally wide differences. We continue to think that the fact that New York "futures" are ruling well below the price of cotton in the South, must eventually be rectified by a weakening in the Southern basis or a strengthening in the New York contract, either of which developments will tend to narrow the Liverpool/New York straddle

MANCHESTER FIRMS

Reports from Manchester continue extremely good and a well-known statistical authority announces that the mills in the American Section are now working 91 per cent of normal time. This is a percentage of working which has not been seen for a great many years and as most mills are sold well forward into the New Year, there is every reason to hope that the very improved trade will continue for some little time.

To sum up, we see no reason to alter our previous conclusions. The recent rise in prices may, of course, attract a certain amount of liquidation and renewed hedge selling, but we believe the "Bull" account to be so relatively small that no great weight of liquidation is hanging over the market. Assurance has been given that the United States Government holding of 4 1/2 million bales under the 12 cent loan, will not be liquidated for a further period of six months unless prices rise to approximately 13 1/2 cents. If we are to believe these assurances and if we consider the Government holding definitely off the market for a prolonged period, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the present increased volume of trade will consume during the season more than the present crop can supply and will dispose of a considerable portion of the free carryover. It is interesting to note that Spinners' Takings since 1927 have fluctuated between 15 million bales and 10 1/2 million bales and have averaged 13 1/2 million bales through a time of grave depression. It will, therefore, be seen that no very exceptional expansion in trade would be needed to cause an extremely tight position in cotton; always presupposing that the American Government do not change their policy of holding, for materially higher prices, a large percentage of the carryover which is under their control.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

The Sugar Market ruled very quiet during the early part and steady during the latter part of the week under review and prices both for Ready and Forward positions fluctuated within very narrow limits of about an anna per cwt. weakness in Spot and near positions was mainly due to poor demand from the consuming centres. Java Market was quiet with 'Nivas' limit unchanged i.e. F. 4.30. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java-Ready, Rs. 13-10-9 and Rs. 13-9-9; October, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-15; November, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-15; December, Rs. 4-2 and Rs. 4-0-6; Jan.-Mar., Rs. 4-5 and Rs. 4-4; Britania-Ready, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 14-11; African-Ready, Rs. 13-12 and Rs. 13-11.

Arrivals:—S.S. "Nurmahal" and S.S. "North Moor" arrived during the week with about 15,749 and 23,849 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,40,000 bags.

World's Production of Sugar:—It is reported that the world's production of Sugar, both cane and beet in 1934-35 is estimated by Messrs. Willett and Gray at 25,390,000 tons (15,929,000 tons of cane sugar and 9,461,000 tons of beet sugar) showing a net increase of 256,000 tons (a decrease of 468,000 tons in cane sugar and an increase of 734,000 tons in beet sugar) as compared with the preceding season.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:

Fine White Java Sugar:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.	
Ready	13 10 0	
Transhipment	4 2 0	F.B.H.
S.S. "Kohinur"	4 0 0	"
Shipment Nov.	3 15 6	"
Shipment Dec.	4 1 0	"
Shipment Jan.-Mar.	4 4 6	"
Britania Sugar:—		
Ready	14 11 0	"
African Sugar:—		
Ready	13 11 0	"

Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON IN INDIAN-MILLS

The Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:

The following is the statement of Indian Cotton consumed in mills in India based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by mills in Indian States:—

(In bales of 400 lb. net.)

British India, during October, 1935, 130,489; Since 1st September 1935, 351,235.

Indian States, during October, 1935, 36,625; Since 1st September, 1935, 71,146.

Total during October, 1935, 217,111; Since 1st September, 1935, 422,381.

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

Indian And Egyptian Cables Depress N. Y. Cotton

Schwabach & Co. Estimate Crop 10,985,000 Bales

Weakness Of Wall-Street Market

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Indian and Egyptian cables had a depressing effect on the New York cotton market, though the fall in prices was slight despite the unfavourable European political outlook and weakness of Wall-Street market.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables and weakness of Wall-Street. Indian and Egyptian advices were easy. Messrs. E. J. Schwaback & Co. have issued their final estimate for the season 10,985,000 bales giving an average yield of 184.4 lbs. per acre. This estimate is really bullish and if the official Bureau report confirms the above figure, we see no reason for any material decline.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with March 11.58. This was the lowest level for the day and prices steadily improved 4 points and March was quoted 11.62. Later on the market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and the market closed at a net decline of 3 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.20c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 12.15c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with March 6.39. There was London and Eastern selling with a limited support. Later on prices recovered on good trade calling and Anglo-American House was buying January option. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally closed at a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 7 points down at 6.59d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close January was quoted 5.83, March 5.74 and May 5.71.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and irregular. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 2 points up with spot cotton 13 points down at 10.14. Uppers futures closed one point down to 9 points higher and spot cotton prices lost 12 points at 7.92d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was further long liquidation in the Alexandria cotton market which depressed prices. Sakels futures closed 21 to 11 points down and Ashmouni futures were 29 to 19 points lower.

INFLATIONARY POSSIBILITIES

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

There was a small setback due principally to foreign selling. The announcement regarding 1936 acreage and the clearing up of the Pool policy is expected on Monday 2nd Dec.

Our Head-Office in their Market Report of the 20th inst. when the price of March Liverpool was 6.42d., write as follows:—

"There is an indication amongst c. rators to await a moderate decline in the price of American cotton. Apart from a long interest held against sales made in the Bombay Market, the interest in the Liverpool market is a small one. At the commencement of September, the general opinion favoured a coming crop of 12 1/2 million bales, and consequently a considerable short interest was created. On the advance which commenced on Sept. 17th., this interest was gradually covered, but in very few cases have operators had the courage to turn round and buy the market. The hope still predominates that "something" may happen to bring prices down by 20 or 25 points; so far, this waiting attitude has been a disappointing one, and unless there are indications of a lesser trade demand, we believe this wish will prove groundless

The Mill situation in the United States, according to 'Garside' has again reached the recent maximum. The New York Stock market is an indication of renewed prosperity with further inflationary possibilities. We, therefore, adhere to our previous ideas that very little is to be gained by waiting for small declines, but that it will prove remunerative to hold contracts at present levels for the near future."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest 11.62—01 (10-16 a.m.)

Lowest 11.58—05 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool March highest 6.40 plus 02

Lowest 6.35—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady Rather less demand. Our opinion is that the market will react further.

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady Declined on weakness of Egyptian and Bombay markets Improved on steadiness in New York prices and trade calling. Bullish

New York: Market quiet. Some southern selling. Spot houses bought December and sold distants.

New York: Indifferent demand. Little pressure to sell. There is a tendency to await Washington developments. Small business in dry goods.

Messrs. E J. Schwabach and Company have received the following cable:—

Our final estimate for the season is 10,985,000 bales with an yield of 184.4 pounds per acre. Retail business trend is distinctly upward. Think market is in a strong position. Think prices will advance further.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 30.

December	11.74
January	11.70
March	11.53
May	11.38
July	11.26
October	11.04
Middling Spot	12.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 30.

December	11.82
January	11.66
March	11.52
Middling Spot	12.07

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 30.

New York, 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 30.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	93,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	25,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	57,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

	To-day's C.osing.
December	6.38
January	6.36
February	6.34
March	6.33
April	6.31
May	6.29
June	6.26
July	6.24
August	6.16
Septembe	6.09
October	6.02
November	5.98
Middling Spot	6.59
	To-day's 10-12 a.m. Quotations.
January	6.40
March	6.36

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis:	
December	9.25
January	9.22
March	8.91
May	8.72
July	8.58
October	8.48
November	8.25
F.G.F. Spot	10.00

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.98
Fine, (Good Staple)	6.13
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.28
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.96
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.11
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.26
BENGAL:	
Good	4.52
Fully Good	4.62
Fine	4.74
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.62
Fine	7.74
Superfine	4.86

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 30.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., unchanged.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov 30

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Nov May

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 271 3/4

Banks selling T T 269 3/4

Banks buying T T 267

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 561

Banks buying D D 571

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 1/4

Banks buying T T 77

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 100

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 81 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.92 7/8 29th instant

Hongkong/London 1/6 30th instant

Shanghai/London 1/2 17/32 30th instant

Japan/London 1/2 30th instant

Java/London 7.25 30th instant

London/Paris 74.91 29th instant

London/Belgium 19.18 1/4 29th instant

London/Switzerland 13.28 29th instant

London/Berlin 12.27 1/2 29th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 29th instant

London/New York 4.93 7/16 29th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.29 1/4 29th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady. Gold £7-0-11 28th instant £7-1-0 1/2 29th instant

Silver London Ready 29 3/16 28th instant 29 3/16 29th instant

Silver London Forward 28 7/8 28th instant 28 7/8 29th instant

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 28th instant 65 5/8 29th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 28th instant 5/8 per cent 29th instant

London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 28th instant 3/4 per cent 29th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 mos 1 per cent.

6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 30.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 30.

T.T. London on:—

New York Closing rate	4.93-1/16
Paris	74.85
Berlin	12.26-1/2
Madrid	36.10
Armsterdam	9.28-1/2
Brussels	29.16-1/2
Milan	—
Berne	15.25-1/2
Prague	119.25

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 30.

Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f. ton, Nov. sellers £9-16-3.

Linseed, Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton, Nov.-Dec. sellers £12-3-9.

Linseed Bombay, London c.i.f. ton, Nov.-Dec. sellers £12-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, Nov.-Dec. sellers £13-0-0.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton, Nov.-Dec. sellers £13-6-3.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 30.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Dec. sellers 24/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Jan.-Feb. sellers 24/10-1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 30.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels Jan.-Feb. sellers 27/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Nov. sellers 27/6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Nov. sellers 28/9.

JAVA SUGAR.

London Nov. 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec., nominal 6/9.

C. & F. Bombay, Nov.-Dec., nominal 6/6.

C. & F. Karachi, Nov.-Dec., nominal 6/6.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York Nov. 30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality), 6-3/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 30

Following a small decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs 224 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs 224/6 on scattered buying. Later on prices again gave way to Rs. 222/4 on active selling by professional operators and hedge selling. There was utter absence of any support and the undertone was easy.

Later on there was some covering and prices improved to Rs. 223 but Liverpool opening being weak prices declined to Rs 222/8. The Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but opened 3 points down. There was heavy selling by option dealers and prices gave way to Rs. 220/12. At this level there was covering and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p
Broach A/M.	221 4 0
Oomra D/J.	233 0 0
Oomra March	200 0 0
Bengal D/J.	150 4 0
Bengal March	149 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG
M. G. Bengal.—				
U. P.	...	168	165	162
Punjab	...	168	165	162
Oomra No. 3	226	222	218	214
C. P. No. 1	239	235	231	227
C. P. No. 2	232	228	224	220

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

100 G G Kesha and Co. Ganjdundwara 167

50 A. Damodar Akot 216 1/2

60 A. Damodar Karanja 216 1/2

100 A. Damodar Sawdha 5 on

40 Mithabhai Nathoo Nandurbar old 189 1/2

50 Mithabhai Nathoo Aurangabad 200

24 Mithabhai Nathoo Dhandhuka 197

87 Oshman Suleman Muttra 24 on

50 Oshman Suleman Hansi 15 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Final Estimates

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York estimate U. S. Cotton Crop 10,985,000 bales with an yield of 184.4 lbs. per acre.

78 Madhavji Mulji Jaipur 153 1/4

55 T. Gurdasram Aurangabad Umra Rate

200 Bussan and Co. Kotkapura 165 3/4

50 Volkart Bros. Harij 223

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	170
Bengal Fine	...	167
C. P. 1 Fine	211/213	233
C. P. 2 Fine	208/211	221
Arvi Fine	...	222
Ellichpur Fine	...	220
Berar Fine	201/206	218
Khamgaon Fine	...	219
Mulkapur Fine	...	218
Khandesh Fine	198/201	208
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	208
Burwah Sanavad	206/208	...
Broach Fine	220/232	...
Sind-American		235
Cambodia	289/294	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	259/264	...
Compta Good	269/274	...
Westerns	249/254	...
Kampala	364/366	...
Busoga	302	...
Jinja	349/351	...
New Manza	326/336	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,620	25,355
Central India	165	18,471
Barsi and Nagar	1,167	13,993
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	2,281
Berar	646	16,442
Central Provinces	117	4,718
Total Oomras	3,715	81,260
Dholera	324	9,200
N.-W Provinces	1,706	24,290
Rajputana	182	21,170
Sind-Punjab	2,020	72,591
Broach	..	3,020
Coompta and Dharwar	...	5,494
Westerns-Northerns	63	8,114
Cocanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	114	5,539
Persian	...	8
American	...	3,282
Egyptian and African	1,753	65,321
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	9,892	290,788

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept to 28th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,038	70,841
Japan and China	3,170	173,437
Coast Ports	...	7,880
Up-country by Rail	...	46,086
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	21,025
Total	5,208	319,269

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 29-11-35	4565000	2919000
Receipts Yesterday 29-11-35	58000	36000
Exports to date 29-11-35	2324000	1857000
Stock at Ports 22-11-35	3023000	3181000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-11-35	321000	1981000
Stock at Liverpool 22-11-35	530000	936000
Visible Supply 22-11-35	8016000	8835000
Quantity in sight 22-11-35	7543000	4955000
Quantity out of sight 22-11-35	3879000	3345000

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov 29

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the folowing report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	28
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	64
Consolidated Gas	32
American Tel and Tel	149
Western Union Telg	68 3/4
Radio Corporation	11
New York Central	27
Baltimore and Ohio R R	15
Erie R R	12
Great North Pfd	31
Bethelehem Steel	48
United States Steel	46 1/2
American Smelting	6
Int Nickel of Canada xd	39 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	420
Amr Celanese	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	25 1/4
General Motor	54 1/4
General Electric	37
Kelvinators	14
Socony	12 1/2
National Dairy	19
Chase Bank	37
National City Bank	33 1/2

Market somewhat lower. Brokers loans up dol 31000000. Carloadings up 61000.

Total business 2 1/4 million

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 29

Broach A/M 1936 opening 225 1/4; highest 225 1/4; lowest 222 1/2; closing 222 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 207; highest 207; lowest 204 1/2; closing 204 3/4

Oomra March opening 203; highest 203; lowest 201 1/2; closing 201 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 151 1/2; highest 151 3/4; lowest 150 1/2; closing 150 1/2

Bengal March opening 150 1/4; highest 150 1/2; lowest 149 1/4; closing 149 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 19 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-35) Rs. 7

INDIAN SELLING IN COTTON

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the following London air mail news:—

The market has ruled steady during the past week, rising at one time to over 6.50d. for January. At the time of writing, the market has settled back a few points.

The Straddle between this market and Bombay shows a widening tendency, which we anticipate will continue much further. However, we must expect from time to time a fair amount of selling from that market as we have pointed out in the past, a large "bull" account was created some time ago. Crop reports from India continue favourably and if the frost date does not come too early, we may get a bumper crop.

The Liverpool/New York parity has narrowed in some ten points and we are still of the opinion that this will narrow still further. The demand from the Trade seems to be much quieter and we doubt that our market would be able to stand up to any weight of selling, especially from India. Near positions continue steady and we think that Summer months will widen still further over next crop's deliveries.

There is no change in the political situation and as we have pointed out continually in the past, we think there is no likelihood of the trouble spreading.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov 30

The local silver market was fairly steady with a scattered buying Business was restricted but there was less selling pressure. The gold market was also quietly steady with a moderate business London advices were unchanged and Montreal market was quiet Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day 1-2 17/32

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	65 8 0
Magsar delivery	65 4 0
Posh delivery	65 7 0
Ready gold	34 14 0
Magsar delivery	34 14 0
Posh delivery	34 13 6

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Nov 30

London market—

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £35-3-9

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £35-5-0

Standard Copper 3 months £35-11-3

Electrolytic copper £39-10-0

New York market—

Blue Eagle 9 1/4 cents

Non-Blue Eagle 8 5/8 cents

Bombay market—

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33-6-0

Copper Sheets Rs. 37-8-0

Tone: Steady

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 30.

Market: Steady.

Spot	29-3/16
Forward	28-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 30.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-1-0-1/2.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 7/3/9; Highest Rs. 7/4/3; Lowest Rs. 7/3; Closing Rs. 7/3/3; Clearing Rs. 7/3/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 7/7/6; Highest Rs. 7/8; Lowest Rs. 7/6/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/7; Clearing Rs. 7/7

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 3/6/3; Highest Rs. 3/6/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 3/5/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 3/6/1 1/2; Clearing Rs. 3/6.

General Selling In Shares

Electric And Steel Shares Quiet

LIQUIDATION IN COTTON TEXTILE ISSUES

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

The local Share Bazar ruled very steady during the first hour on active buying and covering by shorts but later on prices eased off on general selling.

There was a marked absence of any support and the undertone of the market was easy.

Recently there had been speculative buying by smaller parties and old bulls were heavily unloading. The technical position of the market is weakening and we think that it will be advisable to unload on all strong markets.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares after advancing to Rs. 607/8 declined to Rs. 597. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 149/4. Tata Power Shares closed at Rs. 1553/8 and Andhras were placed at Rs. 1646/-. Bombay Dyeing Shares closed at Rs. 752/8 and Indian Cements were quietly steady at Rs. 455/-

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Nov. 30.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	752 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	218 2
100	Central	262 8
100	Colaba	140 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	131 4
100	Gokak	172 8
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	72 8
100	Khatau	78 2
100	Kohinoor	205 0
250	Laxmi	667 8
100	Madhavji	6 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	865 0
250	Model	49 8
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	128 2
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	300 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 30

Century 720 718/2

Bombay Dyeing 755 756 758 752/8

Kohinoor 205

Central India 266 262/8

New Great 127 128/2

Simplex 71

Swadeshi 161 157/8

Bundi 35/4 35/6

I Cement 453 460 456 455

Punjab 24/14 25/4

Shahabad 472 473 472/8

Andhra 1645 1647 1646

Tata Hydro 166 165 9

Tata Power 1553 1557 1553 1563 1558 1552 1553

Tram Ord 148 149/8

T Steel Defd 595 593 607 602 605 601 597

T Steel Ord 149/8 149 150/12 151/4 150/4 149/4

Tata Steel 2nd Pref 159/4 159/8

Bellapur 345 346

B Steam 283 284

B Burma 410 412 410 408

25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	71 4
100	Swadeshi	157 8
100	Swan	107 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	104 0
25-50	Central	37 4
500	Imperial	1577 8
125-500	Im. Con.	385 0
50-100	India	125 4
100	Reserve Bank	130 12
5	Union	5 7

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	35 6
70	Gwalior	121 14
160	Indian	455 0
100	Katni Def.	2110 0
100	Katni Ord.	371 4
75	Okha	250 10
10	Punjab	25 4
100	Shahabad	472 8
70	United	121 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 11
15-75	New India	43 12
200	Oriental	4570 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0

PETROL

100	Ahmedabad Old	151 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1646 4
10	Ajmer	12 8
60	Bdmbay Tram	149 11
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	223 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	166 9
1000	Tata Power	1553 12

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm. Prantij	908 12
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	92 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	74 8
100	Mandra Bhon	96 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	95 8
500	Tapty Valley	772 8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	32 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 30

3 per cent 1951/54	100/8
3 per cent 1941	103/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N	96
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105/2
4 per cent 1943	108/5
4 per cent 1960/70	110/8
4 1/2 per cent	1950/60 115/6
5 per cent	1939/44 109/5
5 per cent	1940/43 110/11
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 108/12
TAX-FREES	
5 per cent	1945/55 Loan 119
4 per cent	1958/68 Mysore 109/4
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 120
3 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 109
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent	B P T 1974 105/4
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 104/8
5 per cent	M Deb 1939 114/4
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent	K P T 1936 127
6 1/2 per cent	B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/2/6 and declined to Rs. 95/9 but later on prices improved to Rs. 95/13. Ready quotes 3 annas higher.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Nov 29

5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	86 11-16 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	1954/59 105
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	1948/53 107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	1950/55 113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	1958/68 114 3/4
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	1942/47 113
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	1936/38 102 5/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New	1/4 prem.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	54 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 1/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 144 January 142 March 153 May 159 July 139 at Cross Rate 4.93

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 223 Liverpool May 1936 6.35 Rs. 58 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 223 New York May 11.45 Rs. 35 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.98

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 28th November 10,887 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 289,896 bales.

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 177,796 bales

Increase 112,100 bales

30	Tata Steel Def.	597 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	149 4
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	207 8
50	Belapur Sugar	346 4
150	Bombay Steam	284 6
125	Bombay Burma	408 2
50	Bombay Burma Cont.	140 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 9
100	Bombay Telephone	107 4
100	Indian Bleaching	104 8
160	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord	487 8
1000	Port Canning	605 0
15	Scindia	15 11
30	Premier Construction	73 0
25	Tata Oil	17 12
PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	283 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	84 4
5	p.c. Central India	522 8
7	p.c Katni 1st	136 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	148 12
7½	p.c Tata Power	1490 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159 8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1935

Mussolini Draws Close Veil Around His Family Life

Wife Takes No Part In His Career In Rome

This is the eighth of a series recalling dramatic highlights in the career of Benito Mussolini, modern Caesar.

By J. C. OESTREICHER
Foreign Editor, International News Service

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There is a saying that he who would attain greatness sacrifices friendship. This is surely true in the case of Benito Mussolini, who, except for a few intimate colleagues who have stood by his side since the earliest days, has been compelled to rely upon the bosom of his family for release from the dignity and aloofness of his official life. To this family life in the country he retires from his severely solitary life in Rome at regular intervals.

Mussolini's wife is a paragon of self-effacement. She has always stood in the background, and Il Duce has never attempted to lift her from this obscurity save to tacitly acknowledge her as the epitome of Italian womanhood.

This, in his lexicon, means fecundity and readiness to sacrifice her offspring to the state. They have been married twice. Long after the civil ceremony which Mussolini considered sufficient in his youth, they underwent the church rite made expedient by his position. Mrs. Mussolini was Rachele Guido.

Mme Mussolini

Signora Mussolini has borne him five children, and she is yet young. The eldest, his daughter Edda, is married to Count Gallazeo Ciano, one of Il Duce's most trusted aides, and mentioned by many as the most likely recipient of the leader's mantle when time rips it from his shoulders.

The next two are sons—Vittorio and Bruno 19 and 17 years old respectively, who a few weeks ago enlisted as reserve pilots in the African expeditionary force. This was supposed to have been done without their father's knowledge, and their applications went through the regular channels. Both were accepted and are now ready for service in the colonies.

The youngest children are Romano, a boy, and Anna Maria, the baby, born in Sept. 1929.

The Mussolini family life is not permitted to be a subject of comment in the Italian press except when he chooses, which is seldom.

Mussolini's Keen Sense Of Dramatic

The Mussolini of the newsreels, black-eyed, heavy-jowled, scowling, is not necessarily a poseur. Early pictures show the same determined, forceful mien which is to-day a stock in trade. The years have given him girth, a bull-like neck and abnormally outthrust jaw, but the natural basis for his present physical appearance has not been greatly altered. Perhaps because of his aristocratic antecedents, and due in some measure to the fact that he studied in the school of adversity, Mussolini has surely the characteristics of a Roman. Painters and sculptors who have perpetuated his likeness may have accentuated this relationship—one decked him out in the laurels of a Caesar but of all the dictators in a dictatorship-ridden world, of Mussolini alone it can be said he looks the part.

All who have met Mussolini in audience at the Palazzio Venezia, where he works, or in the various palaces and villas where from time to time he makes his home, come away with different tales of his appearance in action and repose. There is no question but that he has a keen sense of the dramatic. When he implores his blackshirt cohorts to rise with him against an enemy, seen or unseen, he acts the part. Hitler employed a shabby, jobless Shakespearian actor to tutor him in declamation and apostrophe; Mussolini seems to have come by his ability through heritage.

He Has Few Friends

At close quarters, Mussolini has a sense of humour and, strangely enough, a ready smile. But in discussing serious matters, he is deadly serious, and as his life has been consecrated to serious designs, it is rare that smiles light up his face.

This, probably, is responsible for the fact that while he has many acquaintances he has a few friends. His official biographer, Signora Margharetta Sarfatti, writes:

"I have, indeed, often seen him embracing other men and I have seen him kissing the hand of a lady or fondling a child in the affectionate way that seems so natural in this land of lavish caresses; but I have never seen anyone presume to buttonhole him or to place a hand upon his shoulder. Were anyone to do so, I sometimes wonder what kind of cataclysm would come about! Even those who are entitled to address him by his Christian name—his brother, for instance, and the comrades of his boyhood—do so with a certain involuntary hesitation and in accents of respect, almost reverence."

His Mask Of Frown

Signora Sarfatti, to be sure, as secretary to Il Duce in a land of hero-worshippers, would be convinced with difficulty that even an atom of clay could be present in the giant of a man with whom her work brings her in daily contact. But she is none the less the best authority extant on his life and manners. Discussing the scowl which has become his public mask, she says:

"The essential truth, indeed, may be found in that legendary, frowning Mussolini. He knows how dangerous it is to be at too close headquarters with them. 'A group of four' is his ideal. With more than that you begin to have a mob. He has no liking for a 'refectory,' he will complain when he has to sit down at table with too large a company. When on occasion we of the Popolo d'Italia indulged in some festive celebrations, he did not drink convivially like the others. He emptied his glass at a gulp, standing alone.

"An unconvivial, unsociable individualist by nature, Mussolini cultivates this inborn aloofness as a weapon of defence; this explains the frown. We have here a cooperation of instinct and policy. A man's attitude is a confession, sometimes, of the aspect which he would fain present to others. No one finds him haughty or repellant, but no one can boast of being on terms of intimacy with him."

"Stresa Front"

And yet, one unconsciously recalls a day this spring in the historic castle of Borromeo on the island Isola Bella in Lake Maggiore near Stresa, when the statesmen of the world had assembled in an effort to find some path of peace in a strife-torn Europe.

Mussolini was host to this motley crowd of French, British and Italians—Mussolini and the frail aristocratic chatelaine of the castle whose husband was a prince, whose uncle a cardinal, and whose ancestors were great Italians when the Doges ruled—and he was, commentators says, a charming and courteous host.

No "group of four" was this, and no excuse would have permitted Il Duce to stand alone in a corner and gulp his ancient Spumanti while the others wrangled. It was his party, and by the same means that enabled him to change his stripes in the days when changing meant the difference between stagnation and action, he ran that party and sent the delegates away surrounded by an aura of happiness.

They are still trying to maintain the "Stresa front" that Mussolini created at Borromeo. If he has broken from it by his military preparations against Ethiopia, it is not so much that he has repudiated a pledge but that he is carrying on with the same, changing philosophy of old:

"Take therefore no thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Mussolini himself is not addicted to Biblical quotations. He has written that he believes religion is in his soul, but that the scent of incense and the sepulchral atmosphere of churches chokes and paralyzes him. But he is distinctly a "man of the hour." He moves on impulse. If it behoves him to rush troops to a European border—as he did after the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria—he does so, even though those who cry "war" at the slightest provocation are thrown into furore thereby. And if he decides on the morrow that his aim has been accomplished and the troops may be returned to barracks, he does so, and no apologies or explanations are offered.

There was a time when his European neighbours expected both.

It has been many months since a paper protest was delivered to the Foreign Office in Rome. European statesmen and politicians alike have learned that Mussolini is less of a "spokesman" than a phenomenon. For the present, at least, he is Italy. And the Italy he represents apologizes to no one.

The Matteoti case and how it nearly broke up the Fascist regime in Italy, will be bared in the next article of Mr. Oestreicher's series.

Mussolini's six-year old daughter Anna.

Mussolini's eldest sons have lately come into the limelight as volunteers for service in Ethiopia as aviators. They are shown with their father, Bruno is on the left, Vittorio on the right.

Mussolini's youngest children, Romano and Amna Maria, as they appear n the family album. Anna the "Baby" was born in September 1929.

Mussolini has never "matched his private life with any man's". His wife was Rachele Guido (left) and she has borne him five children. Before his exalted position in Italy made a religious rite expedient, he considered a civil marriage sufficient for himself. Mme. Mussolini lives quietly in the country and takes no part in her husband's life in Rome. Conspicuous in Roman Society, however, is his daughter Edda (right), whose husband, Count Galezazzo Ciano, is now the engineer of Il Duce's vast propaganda machine.

Ambedkar Extends Years Of Grace To Caste Hindus

"Harijan Army Is Not Marching To-day, But Is Waiting And Watching For A Suitable Opportunity"

(From Our Own Correspondent).
NASIK, (By Mail).

"Owing to the lowering of franchise, the caste Hindu masses will secure the real power under the new constitution, but they are opposed to social reform. They will be extremely unwilling to change the existing custom and usage. My grievance is especially against them and not against the social reformers. Even the Congress candidates will not be able to win elections if they declare that, if elected, they will enact legislation for abolishing untouchability. "I challenge the Congress to seek election on this mandate." This is the gist of the interview the deputation, elected by the Nasik Progressive Hindus in a meeting held on 20th October last to wait upon Dr. Ambedkar, had with him.

The Nasik Hindu Progressives have issued an authoritative statement summarising the interview.

"The deputation consisting of five Caste Hindu progressives headed by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Ex-M.L.C. waited upon Dr. Ambedkar at his residence on the 10th instant and the interview which lasted for over three hours, was carried out in a cordial, friendliness and in a spirit of perfect candour.

At the outset the deputationists placed before Dr. Ambedker the resolution adopted by the Nasik Hindu Progressive citizens in a conference, presided over by Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti.

Mr. Pradhan expressed the deputationist's deep respect and love for Dr. Ambedker and declared that the deputation was anxious to solve the problem arising out of Dr. Ambedker's speech at Yeola with his co-operation and consultation and Mr. Pradhan said that they all desire to dissuade Dr. Ambedker from changing his religion. Mr. Pradhan conveyed His Holiness's deep affection for Dr. Ambedker.

In the course of the interview, which lasted over 3 hours Dr. Ambedker expressed. "Some people think that religion is not essential to a society. I do not hold this view. I consider the foundation of religion to be essential to the life and practices of a society. At the root of the Hindu social system lies the Dharma as prescribed in 'Manusmriti." Such being the case I do not think it possible to abolish inequality in the Hindu society, unless the existing foundation of the "Smriti" religion is removed and a better one laid in its place. I however despair of the Hindu society being able to reconstruct on such a better foundation."

CONVERSION PLANS.

About abjuring the Hindu religion Dr. Ambedker declared that 'Personally I have made up my mind to change my religion. I am not able to tell you to-day what other religion I will accept but do not intend to secure any personal gain by change of religion and it is not a personal question and desire to carry with me the whole untouchable community:—at all events a majority of that community I do not want it to be split up by some joining one religion or sect and others another. From the point of view of the interests of my community, it is necessary that it should be united with and assimilated to some powerful and living community. It is my intention to make this movement for change of religion an All-India one. If my community does not follow me then I will alone change my religion. This may take at least four or five years, and you will have this period for doing what you can. Before the final decision is made we shall of course consider what success your efforts may have met with. I admit the work before you is tremendous. But if it cannot be accomplished except after a very long period we are not prepared to wait such a length of time."

NO NEW SECT.

Referring to the offer made by Dr. Kurtakoti regarding his creating a new order and throwing it open to the Untouchables in common with others on equal footing and status, Dr. Ambedker said that "I shall not undertake the responsibility of starting a new sect nor will I advise my community to join it. Let Dr. Kurtakoti start the sect if he so desires, and let it spread among the touchables and then we shall think over it. I cannot say to-day what the Harijans will think over, if it is established. Their attitude towards it will depend upon its numerical strength and upon the extent to which it will promote the uplift of the Harijan community. We shall consider whether to join it or not just as we may consider whether or not to join any other sect but such a sect must be of a living religion.

There are some difficulties in the way of our accepting Budhism. I think that the Harijan community should be completely assimilated with some powerful, and I have decided not to join the Arya-Samaj. We shall consider about joining the Sikh religion.

Referring to the attitude of Harijans towards the Harijan Sevak Sangh Dr. Ambedker declared that 'The Harijan Sevak Sangh is not likely to advance the cause of the abolition of Untouchability. That Sangh is merely a wing of the Congress.'

DICTATOR FOR INDIA.

Continuing the statement says that Dr. Ambedker expressed that "Democracy is not suitable to India and popular Government will not do for her. India wanted a Dictator, a Kemal Pasha or Mussolini.

"In brief being born in untouchable community, I deem it my first duty to strive for its interests and my duty as regards to India as a whole is secondary. I have strong religion. Sentiment according to my own conception of religion but I have no faith in Hinduism and I hate hypocrisy. I have therefore decided to renounce Hinduism but I do not intend to do so immediately as I want to carry my community with me. The Harijan army is not marching to-day and it is watching and waiting for a suitable opportunity. In the meanwhile the touchables may go on making the efforts on the lines chalked out by you.

STRIKE IN MADRAS GOVT. WORKSHOP

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

About 250 labourers of Government P.W.D workshop at Washermanpet downed tools last evening as a protest against the impending discharge of 16 men from the stores and fines imposed on them despite the Union's appeals. At present, the workshop is working with the aid of contractors apprentices and some Anglo-Indian workers who have not joined the strike.

Members of American Negro Mission of Friendship headed by Dr. Howard Thurman will arrive in Madras on Monday, remaining here till December 8.—A.P.

PUNJAB C. L. A ACT FOR DELHI

NEW DELHI, December 1.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" published to-day contains a notification by the Government of India in the Home Department saying that the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1935 has been extended to the province of Delhi.

A notification by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, directs that Chapter II of the above Act shall come into force throughout the province of Delhi from to-day.—United Press.

PECULIAR EPIDEMIC IN 24-PARGANAS

Exotic Disease Said To Enter Body Through Nose And Cause Giddiness

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

A kind of peculiar disease, known as "Epidemic Encophalitis Lethergica" which was for the first time noticed in epidemic form in Germany in 1712, then in South Europe in 1890, in Austria and France in 1916, in America in 1918 and in England in 1921, affecting a big number of people, has broken out in several villages of 24-Parganas and is rapidly nearing Calcutta.

The disease is very infectious and the virus enters the body through the nose. Its characteristic symptoms are tingling and tremors on the toes and feet, pain in legs, neck and head, rigidity of the muscles of the body, varying degrees of shaking of the whole or part of the body and giddiness. The attacks last for a varying period of time and generally return three or four times in the same patient.

'Quake Shock Recorded

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Shocks of moderate intensity were recorded by the Alipore Seismographs at 21.54 hours, I.S.T. and 20.2 hours, I.S.T. the epicentral distance being 220 and 270 miles respectively from Calcutta.—A. P.

TRANSMIGRATION OF SOUL PROVED?

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

Professors, Lawyers, businessmen, students and a lot of other inquisitive people—men and women—numbering more than 20,000 crowded yesterday afternoon at the Azad Park to see Shanti Devi, a nine-year-old girl of Delhi, who talks about her past life, when a public meeting was held under the presidency of Lala Narain Dutt, at which Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, Mr. Tara Chand, Advocate and Captain Mul Singh, who had accompanied the girl to Muttra, where she says, she was born and married in her past life, narrated the results of their enquiries.

They said that they were convinced of the genuineness of the claim of Shanti Devi. They observed that the case deserved careful and scientific investigation to establish beyond doubt the truth of the doctrine of transmigration of soul.—United Press.

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